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LABOR ORGANIZER RENOUNCES FORMER SYNDICALIST VIEW

William Z. Foster, Testifying
Before United States Senate
Committee, Recants Published
Declarations on Radicalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The testimony of William Z. Foster,
organizer of the steel workers in the
present strike, which has been looked
forward to with great interest, was
given before the Senate Education and
Labor Committee yesterday.

The testimony began with Mr. Foster's
insistence upon the right of the
workmen to collective bargaining.
Suddenly Kenneth D. McKellar (D.),
Senator from Tennessee, asked, "Are
you in favor of organized government?"

The witness hesitated, and Senator
McKellar read from Mr. Foster's re-
covered book on "Syndicalism" what
he said about revolution. "Is that
your belief now?" he demanded.

Mr. Foster replied by explaining that
he was raised in the slums and had
had a hard experience in life. At the
time the book was written he was full
of the French, Italian, and Spanish
systems of syndicalism, but since then
he said he had become considerably
less extreme, and that he is now an
advocate of unionism as found in
America and England. He objected to
going into detail about his opinions,
because he said that in this strike
campaign most of the newspapers had
treated him most unfairly. "They
have tried to belittle the issue by
making me the issue," he declared.

Press Exclusion Asked
"I am not here to lie or cavil, but
I do not feel that my answers will be
correctly handled. I am willing to an-
swer the committee if the press is
excluded from the room, otherwise I
am not willing to say how far my
views have changed. I don't believe
that in the interests of the men it
should be heralded around and mis-
construed."

W. S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from
Iowa, chairman of the committee, in-
timated that as Mr. Foster's views al-
ready had been heralded around, it
would be to his advantage to show
what his actual position was if his
views had changed.

"I say that they have changed," said
the witness. "I have adhered strictly
to trade unionism, and have not used
my own opinion in any shape or form.
This campaign is conducted strictly on
the principles of the American Federa-
tion of Labor."

"The issue has been made that the
strike was undertaken to injure the
institutions of the country," said Sen-
ator Kenyon.

Mr. Foster insisted that he had
changed, but objected to the news-
papers "lying" about him.

Federation Plan Approved
In answer to a question by Senator
McKellar as to when he had changed
his mind, the witness said he could
give no definite date.

"Didn't the president of the Ameri-
can Federation of Labor urge post-
ponement of the strike?" asked Sen-
ator McKellar.

"Yes, if it did not injure the cause
of the steel workers." The witness
said he regarded the American Federa-
tion of Labor methods as the best
for improving the condition of the
working people. "I stand on what I've
done, not what I've written," he added.

Asked if there was some plan held
in abeyance in the back of his head,
Mr. Foster said that he was in the
steel industry simply as an organizer,
and that when that phase was past he
was out of it.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from
Idaho, who said he was sympathetic
with the unions, assured the witness
that he could not further the Labor
cause or that of his fellows better
than by telling the truth. "The news
will go out straight, although the edi-
torial comment may not be fair," he
said, adding that the editorial comment
in most newspapers was of little im-
portance.

Syndicalism Abandoned
Senator McKellar insisted, on an an-
swer to his question whether Mr.
Foster entertained the same views
now as when the book was written.
Mr. Foster finally replied, "I do not."
He thought the book was first issued
in 1911, but he said that thousands
and thousands of copies had recently
been distributed in the steel district,
and that the price had been raised
from 10 to 25 cents a copy. He in-
timated that the circulation had been
done with an intent to injure him.

"Are you still a syndicalist?" asked
Senator McKellar.

"No," said Mr. Foster, after some
hesitation.

"When did you change?" asked Sen-
ator Sterling.

"It is a matter of growth," said the
witness, adding, however, that there
are some things he still believes and
some things he does not. He was
willing to point out these to the com-
mittee, but not in the presence of the
newspaper correspondents. He re-
plied to Senator Borah that he no
longer believed in the brand of syndi-
calism set forth in his book. "I have
not advocated violence or bloodshed
in this strike, and do not intend to,"
he asserted.

"You purpose to conduct this strike
in accordance with the principles of

the American Federation of Labor?"

asked Senator Borah.

"The work has been subject to the
most careful scrutiny of the big men
of the American Federation of Labor,
and if there had been anything off
color it would have come to an end."

Would Yield to Mr. Compers
"If you were in conflict with Mr.
Compers, you would yield to him?"

"Absolutely."

"Have you sought to inculcate into
the minds of laboring men the views
in your pamphlet?"

Mr. Foster said that he had not, and
his every act had been scrutinized by
detectives. He said that he had not
been teaching, but organizing.

Senator Kenyon asked if his later
book on trade unionism had been less
radical.

The witness said that he had not
read it for about two years and there
might be a turnover from his early
days, but he was one of those who
change their minds often.

Mr. Foster's I. W. W. record was
gone into. He said that he had ceased
to be a member of that organization
eight or nine years ago. He had con-
tributed to the magazine, Solidarity,
at that time.

War Record Explained
Questioning by David I. Walsh (D.),
Senator from Massachusetts, brought
out Mr. Foster's war record. He said
deprecatingly that he just did what
every one else did, bought his share
of bonds and did his best to help.

In answer to direct questions, he said
that he had bought \$450 or \$500 worth
of bonds, and had made dozens of
speeches. He was in the last draft,
but did not serve because he was
married.

Lawrence C. Phipps (R.), Senator
from Colorado, asked Mr. Foster a
great many questions about his pay,
his knowledge of steel conditions, and
the methods of the strikers.

M. F. Tighe, who testified before the
committee yesterday, read a telegram
from Pueblo, Colorado, Senator Phipps'
State, announcing that 6000 men had
walked out of the Colorado fuel and
iron industry, thereby shattering the
John D. Rockefeller system of organ-
ization.

Mr. Tighe said that he was distressed
that Judge Gary had flatly refused
arbitration, and that in so doing he
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APPEAL TO SAVE GREEKS OF THRACE

Greek Women of Boston Petition
President Wilson and Demand
Thrace Be Left to Greeks,
Now Persecuted by Bulgarians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Ever since
the memorandum presented by Eleu-
therios Venizelos, Greek Prime Minis-
ter, to the Peace Conference, refuting
the alleged claims of Bulgaria to west-
ern Thracian, the agitation to regain
that country for Greece has become
more and more formidable. In almost
every petition or document setting
forth the Greek demand for her
ancient territory, a more or less moving
appeal has been made to the allied
powers to stay the ruthless hand of Bulgaria. The Greek popula-
tion, it is said, is being in part de-
stroyed or driven out of the country,
while open attempts are made to rob
the Greeks of their nationality.

The women of Greek descent in
Boston have now added their voice
to the general chorus of protest, by
forwarding a petition to President
Wilson. The petition is as follows:

"Boston, Mass., Sept. 19, 1919.
"President Woodrow Wilson,
"Washington, D. C.

"Mr. President: All the undersigned
women of this document are a hand-
ful in numbers, but they lay their
hearts and appeal before you. . . .
Every word expresses only faintly the
fear, anxiety, and desperation that
may befall us by giving Thracian, that
ancient homeland of ours, which be-
longed to our forefathers for the last
three thousand years, to the Bulgarians,
who even now continue to mas-
sacre our sisters and brothers in order
to take possession of that country
which by God's right and justice be-
longs to the Greeks.

"In this great war we gave our sons
and brothers to fight for the world's
liberty; we never shirked our duty
but stood behind America when she
needed us to bring that fight to a
successful finish. Now we demand
that Thracian should be left to the
Greeks. We demand that the voices
of our martyred brothers find an echo
in your heart. Then, we can justly
say that justice was vindicated.

"We American women of Greek de-
scendant will stand shoulder to shoulder
to protect our sisters who are still
under the Bulgarian and Turkish
yokes.

"Do not permit that the sacrifice of
our boys should have been in vain.
"Hoping that you will stand by us,
as you so nobly stood behind other
just causes, we remain, Mr. President,
"Yours very respectfully (in behalf
of the Greek women of Boston, Massa-
chusetts),
(Signed)

"DESPINA A. BENACHI,
"TITIKA N. PLAKIA,
"CORRINA S. KANOUTA,
"THALIA H. CANTARO,
"TIFI A. VRAHOMIS,
"HELLE CHOREMI,
"ANNA A. TRIANTAPHYLIDES,
"NINA S. KARAMALLI,
"ALEXANDRA DOUROPOULOS."

Albanians Raid Northern Epirus
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The fol-
lowing cable message has been re-
ceived by the League of the Friends of
Greece in America from the Northern
Epirote Society of Janina, Epirus:

"Janina, September 18—The latest
news received here from northern
Epirus give a picture of unbearable
sufferings. Albanian hands of thieves
under well-known leaders such as
Siakko Lapa and others, with the
silent consent of the Italian authori-
ties of occupation, are increasing their
activities to bring about the utter ex-
termination of the Greeks of northern
Epirus. Looting and slaying of non-
combatant Greek inhabitants has be-
come their standing order of the day.
The districts of Premeti, Zagora, Rize
Liountze, Dropolis, Pogonion, Chei-
marra and Delvino have already been
looted and terrorized. The remaining
districts come next. If this is con-
tinued much longer, there remains for

the northern Epirotes no alternative
but to take up arms. . . .
"This is the time for the League of
Friends of Greece in America to come
to the assistance of the ever-increas-
ing, destitute refugees from northern
Epirus."

Greek Refugees Aided
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Maj. A.
Winsor Weld of Boston, of the Ameri-
can Red Cross, has written an inter-
esting letter to N. J. Cassavetis, vice-
president of the Congress of the
League of the Friends of Greece, in
which he gives his impressions during
the nine months that he was a resi-
dent of Greece as a deputy commis-
sioner of the American Red Cross
commission to that country. The
American Red Cross, he points out,
did not arrive until after the signing
of the armistice with Bulgaria, so that
their plans for assisting the Greek
soldiers while fighting the common
enemy were necessarily given up.
Their help was mainly extended to the
refugees and the charitable institu-
tions.

"The two principal fields of work
amongst the refugees," he says, "were
in the Aegean Islands, off the coast of
Asia Minor and in eastern Macedonia.
In the former, we had three stations
on the islands of Mitylene, Chios and
Samos, from which we distributed food
and clothing to the refugees on those
islands and on the near-by islands. The
greatest praise is due the inhabitants
for the generous and systematic way
in which they were trying to take care
of the refugees. To show the great
burden that it was, it is only neces-
sary to state that Mitylene for ex-
ample, with an ordinary population of
160,000, had had as many as 120,000
refugees to care for. These refugees
were Greek subjects, who had been
living under Turkish rule in Asia
Minor, and who had fled at the out-
break of the war to escape from Turk-
ish barbarities. In contrast, it is
worthy to note that there were many
hundreds of Turkish subjects living
on the islands and carrying on busi-
ness in perfect safety and without
fear of molestation.

"In Macedonia it was our privilege
to help the Greek subjects, who had
been deported by the Bulgarians and
held in captivity, to return to their
homes after the armistice. It was evi-
dent from their appearance and the
tales they told that these people had
suffered untold privations while held
in detention camps in Bulgaria and
forced to do work there. After their
return to Macedonia, the American
Red Cross assisted in reestablishing
them in their villages and helped to
feed and clothe them for six months,
until they could once more become
self-supporting.

"One of the pleasantest features of
our stay in Greece was the cordial and
hospitable manner in which we were
met by all the officials and residents.
Everything possible was done for our
comfort and pleasure. We did not have
the privilege of meeting Mr. Venizelos,
as he had to be in Paris practically all
of the time of our stay, but his wonder-
ful personality and his guiding hand
were most evident and the almost re-
verent love for him of the large majori-
ty of the people was apparent. The
ministers around him were all men of
great ability, whose one thought is the
development and advancement of their
country, held back so long through be-
ing almost constantly at war. Given
a period of peace, which every one is
hopefully looking forward to through
the work of the Peace Commission in
Paris, the prosperity and advancement
of Greece under the present régime
should be rapid.

"Peace in the Balkans can only be
obtained by a fair and proper apportion-
ment of territory, so that the majori-
ty of peoples residing therein may be
under the rule that they desire. Due
regard must be given to proper
geographical outlets for commerce by
appointing free ports, but the holding
of territory through force of arms,
against the wishes of the majority of
the residents, should cease.

"From all that I could learn from
a careful study of the question, it is
my hope that the apparently logical
and moderate claims of Greece to
certain portions of Asia Minor and to
Thrace will be granted.

"Yours very truly,
(Signed) "A. WINSOR WELD,
"Major A. R. C."

SENATE STRATEGY
ON TREATY SEEN

Republican Leaders to Resort to
New Reservations in Ratify-
ing Resolution to Effect Pur-
pose of Rejected Amendments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—After the initial fight on the Fall
amendment, the United States Senate
continued to mark time on the treaty
and the League covenant yesterday.
Of the 35 amendments proposed by A.
B. Fall (R.), Senator from New Mex-
ico, only the one withdrawing Ameri-
can representation from the Repara-
tions Commission remains to be dis-
posed of, and on that textual change in
the document the victory of the Admin-
istration forces is assured.

The amount of strength mustered by
the opposition to these amendments
continues to be the outstanding fea-
ture of the situation, from the stand-
point of the radicals, who insist that
they have more than enough votes to
defeat the ratification of the treaty un-
less reservations of strong character
are adopted.

From the beginning of the fight it
was known that the crucial battle
would come on the ratifying resolu-
tion and not on the proposed changes
in the text of the Versailles document.
Now that the opposition has shown its
potential strength in the first roll call
the strategy underlying their campaign
against the treaty and the league is
more clearly seen. The Republican
leaders propose to resort to additional
reservations in the ratifying resolution
to effect the purpose of the textual
amendments. The battle will be re-
newed when the Senate convenes on
Monday morning.

Contest Over Shantung Amendment
A little more reading of the treaty,
and the Shantung amendment will
be reached. The strength of this amend-
ment is an unknown quantity, but
there is little doubt that the vote is
considered much more important than
that on the Fall amendments.

Certain facts have been developed
in the past few days which promise
a lively debate when the Shantung
amendment is reached. It is now an
established fact that the State De-
partment, or rather the President, denied
the Senate information in the files of
the department which has a vital
bearing on the question of China and
the committee amendment reversing
the award of the Peace Conference
on Shantung. Some time ago, Paul
Witham, an expert engineer in the em-
ployment of the Department of Com-
merce, after a survey of the Chinese
railways, compiled a report which he
submitted to the department and
which showed conclusively, it is said,
that Japan has a much greater
strangle hold on the railways of east-
ern and northern China than was gen-
erally supposed to be the case; that,
in fact, Japan is in a position to domi-
nate all the arteries of the traffic in
the most important sections of China,
from an economic standpoint.

Administration View
In a statement issued last night by
the League to Enforce Peace, Gilbert
M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Ne-
braska, who leads the Administration
fight, analyzed the situation from
the viewpoint of the friends of the treaty
as follows:

"The developments of the past week
in the fight to ratify the treaty have
been particularly favorable and sat-
isfactory. As I interpret the vote
yesterday on the 36 amendments pro-
posed by the Foreign Relations Com-
mittee a very substantial majority of
the Senate stand opposed to any
textual amendment of the treaty.

"I think the other amendments will
be beaten when they are reached and
then the contest will come over reser-
vations or conditions which some sen-
ators want to put in the resolution of
ratification. I have great hopes that
enough senators who have opposed
amendments will realize that a reser-
vation, if it changes the terms of the
treaty in any respect, is just as objec-
tionable as an amendment, and that,
for that reason, no reservations will
be adopted which will endanger the
treaty."

Attack on League of Nations
Senator Johnson Charges Great Britain
Benefits Most From Compact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—
Hiram W. Johnson (R.), United States
Senator from California, speaking to
an audience of 11,500 persons in the
Coliseum here on Wednesday night,
bitterly attacked President Wilson and
the League of Nations and charged,
in effect, that the formation of the league
was now proposed would mean the
wrecking of American civilization.

The note that brought the loudest
and loudest plaudits from the throng,
and the one most frequently used, was
the alleged inequality of the United States
and the British Empire.

The treaty, Senator Johnson as-
serted, is not built around American
idealism, but around secret treaties
made before the United States entered
the war. A statement attributed to
President Wilson was quoted, to the
effect that the Shantung settlement
was founded on unconscionable treat-
ies, but inasmuch as the league was
formed to maintain the sanctity of
treaties, it looked as though the Shan-
tung settlement would have to stand.

The presence of United States troops
in Siberia, the Balkans and Silesia,

ordered here and there across the
world at the secret command of a
secret council in Paris is practically
the League of Nations in operation, he
said, and is done without the knowl-
edge of the Government of the United
States.

The presence on the platform of
conservative leaders of the Republican
Party indicated efforts being made to
heal the historic breach in the Re-
publican organization. Ardent ad-
mirers of the Senator at opportune
times acclaimed him the next Presi-
dent of the United States.

Republicans Oppose Mr. Johnson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—In a telegram to the Washington
bureau of the League to Enforce
Peace, dated Los Angeles, Marshall
Stimson, director of the league for
southern California, says that Los
Angeles is "afame with progressive
Republican opposition to Senator
Johnson's position." Senator Johnson
is now making speeches in California
against the ratification of the peace
treaty.

The telegram from Mr. Stimson,
who is one of the leading attorneys
in southern California, stated that
"immediately following the announce-
ment by the Johnson committee of
vice-presidents for Senator Johnson's
meeting at Los Angeles 24 prominent
Republican former supporters of
Hiram Johnson issued a statement
repudiating the action of the commit-
tee in using their names."

Guatemala Ratifies Treaty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—On Oct. 1, the National Legislative
Assembly of Guatemala ratified the
treaty of peace with Germany and,
according to press reports cabled to
the State Department, a bill has been
introduced into the Assembly propos-
ing the Guatemalan Government shall
voice its lasting gratitude to Woodrow
Wilson, President of the United States,
for his work in the Peace Conference
at Paris. Should the bill be approved,
a committee of deputies will visit
Washington to convey this message
to President Wilson.

Improvement By
President Shown

Mr. Wilson Forced to Remain
Inactive Following Recent Trip
—Cheered by Presence of
the Members of His Family

vided an impartial platform for both sides, and which in comments has kept clear of acrimony.

Peers Doing Porters' Work

While the public today faced its difficulties as usual with determination and good humor, the governments improvised transport and supply arrangements revealed further extensions and improvements. The army of volunteers has swollen daily until today it embraces all classes and conditions from peers and members of Parliament doing porters' work to former army officers and men utilizing the skill they acquired in war time as lorry and engine drivers and similar occupations.

As a result of all this the train services have shown continued improvement, especially the goods services. Regents Park, which was taken over yesterday by the Food Ministry, had already become an immense road transport clearing house from which motor vehicles were being dispatched to near and distant points for the conveyance of goods. Barges on canals have been pressed into the same service and also the coastal vessels which proved so useful in the war time. As to motors, their usefulness for transport has been a revelation to all and in the view of many marks a transport revolution.

Extension of Railway Service

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The sixth day of the strike brings some hope of settlement, as the negotiations with the Premier are still in progress. The railway service has been considerably extended and the Transport Ministry announces that the number of trains scheduled for today reaches 2000, or double that of yesterday. This is exclusive of the London Tube and District Railway, where the services have also improved.

Food and milk distribution continues to be efficiently handled. The Y. M. C. A. has placed its resources unreservedly at the disposal of the community. With a view to alleviating hardships, it has established centers in London for providing food, shelter and sleeping accommodation for the men engaged in food and milk distribution. In some cases in the north of England and in Scotland trains have been stationed but on the whole very little disturbance has been reported. Naval ratings from Rosyth have been drafted to Edinburgh to help work on the railway systems. Lord Robert Cecil in a letter in The Times today proposed the summoning of Parliament forthwith, on the ground that in all industrial disputes the great force that makes for industrial peace is "an instructed public opinion" and he says it is the chief function of Parliament to bring out the essential facts and arguments upon which such public opinion depends. No confidential discussions, he adds, can take the place of the parliamentary debate.

According to the Press Association, however, there is little likelihood of the government reversing its decision not to summon Parliament, the main objection being that, at present, the time of the ministers is completely occupied in the work of organization, and the national interest might suffer gravely if they were taken from their emergency duties in order to offer explanations in the House of Commons. It is also pointed out that Parliament in any case will meet within three weeks.

Meanwhile in the face of the crisis, the public has rallied in its effort to carry on as it has not since the days of the war. Opinion indicates that while all are anxious for fair wages and conditions, the public is not prepared to yield to any form of tyranny in the shape of a "lighting strike."

Entertainment is postponed
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Owing to the strike, the reception and entertainment which the City Corporation intended to give on Oct. 14 at the Guildhall to the French President has been postponed.

Press Comment in London Papers
LONDON, England (Friday)—Most newspapers strongly support the government and claim that it is winning and urge no surrender. The same claim is made by strike leaders. J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen having sent this message to the Herald, a Labor organ: "Railwaymen showed the world they could fight the Germans, and are now showing they can fight for freedom here."

Several newspapers comment adversely on the decision to withhold the payment of the last week's pay of the men. It is admitted the government's action hangs on a strictly legal point, but it is urged it will infuriate the strikers. The Daily Mail says this action will "spoil the government's handling of the situation," and denounces it as a "signal folly." It suggests the government "wishes to close the roads to peace rather than open them."

The Star, commenting on this same point, characterizes the government's decision as "pure madness" and adds: "The money earned belongs to the railwaymen and if the government are as foolish as to withhold it they will only provide new evidence in support of the suspicions in the minds of the workers."

Food Situation Generally Good
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Food Ministry announced tonight that new returns of stocks have been received which are generally satisfactory, in some cases being larger than last month. In the case of flour it has been ascertained that the mills have been able to dispatch over 50 per cent of their output and the bakers have been further assisted by flour from the government reserves.

In London and Hull distribution from the mills is about normal and the bread position is quite satisfactory for the present. The potato supply, which was short, is improving and next week a fairly normal regular distribution will be secured in London.

Live-stock commissioners are optimistic regarding the immediate future position of meat, and supplies are plentiful. In parts of Yorkshire, cattle trains are running and arrangements are being made for large shipments of Irish cattle to Manchester.

Bacon stocks are as yet ample and good supplies of fish are coming into London by boat train and motor. The rest of the country is a little short of the usual stocks, but stocks of canned fish are good.

The London milk distribution today was excellent, rising to 75 per cent of the normal, about half coming by rail and half being distributed from the Hyde Park pool. Accounts from the provinces regarding milk distribution also remain satisfactory, some towns reporting an excess over the demand. The butter situation is considered good and the margarine position is satisfactory.

Trade committees are being formed to deal with the distribution of sugar, and it is hoped to obtain transport without any delay. The vegetable supply in London generally is good and it is reported that price orders are working satisfactorily.

Premier Sees Labor Minister

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—The transport workers' delegates returned to Downing Street at 5 p. m., being followed 20 minutes later by the railwaymen, which indicated progress. Mr. Thomas said to newspaper men, "We are going in to reopen negotiations." Prior to this the Premier had seen the Labor Minister and others.

Unconditional Surrender Demanded

LONDON, England (Friday)—J. T. Brownlie, representative of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, said this afternoon after the conference between the Labor men and the Premier: "The situation is easier."

J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said with reference to the Downing Street conference that had failed to result in an agreement yesterday:

"The government demanded unconditional surrender which was impossible. The railwaymen are more ready today than ever in their determination to see it through. Inspired tales that they are returning to work are untrue. I refuse absolutely aid from other unions. I have no excuse for the swiftness of the strike called and did everything possible to avert it."

Message From Railwaymen's Union

LONDON, England (Thursday)—To offset Mr. Lloyd George's message to the motion picture houses throughout the United Kingdom, stating the government's side of the strike situation, the National Union of Railwaymen headquarters has prepared the following message to the people, signed by the secretary of the union, J. H. Thomas, to be shown on the screens of all motion picture houses throughout the kingdom:

"The railwaymen are not fighting the community. I have always done my best to avoid strikes; I did on this occasion. But those who wanted to fight Labor rendered my efforts ineffectual. We are fighting for the lowest paid wage earners against a conspiracy to lower wages. If the wages of the railwaymen are reduced the motion picture houses will be the first battle in the campaign and the government has thrown all its weight against the men."

"We all fought to free England. The railwaymen played their part in the struggle. We were promised an England worthy of our sacrifices. It is your fight as well as ours to obtain it. We want your help."

UPPER SILESIA TO BE GRANTED AUTONOMY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—A Berlin wireless message states that during the negotiations on Tuesday between representatives of Upper Silesia and the Prussian National Assembly under the presidency of the Prussian Premier, Paul Hirsch, an agreement was reached among all parties. Upper Silesia is to get provincial autonomy immediately within the limit of far-reaching stipulations which are in the future to be valid for all the Prussian provinces. With the Prussian Government's approval, the Governor of Oppeln, Mr. Ditte, was forthwith appointed chief President of the new Province of Upper Silesia.

Conference Itself to Decide

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—A German wireless message states that in the name of the Peace Conference, Frank L. Polk, Undersecretary of State for the United States, who is representing the United States in Paris, has notified the German representative that the peace delegates decided on Sept. 11 to leave the question of the admission of German and Austrian delegates to the Washington Labor Conference to the Labor Conference itself.

GERMANS AND POLES CONCLUDE TREATY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—A German wireless message states that the first treaty has been concluded between the German and Polish representatives. It concerns an amnesty for political crimes and the release of war prisoners. The Polish delegates have left for Warsaw to have the treaty ratified, and on their return will discuss economic matters as well as problems of liquidation and the protection of minorities.

ROYAL GUESTS ON SIGHTSEEING TOUR

Belgian Rulers, Welcomed by New York City, Are Escorted to Many Points of Interest—Will Reach Boston on Sunday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—New York officially welcomed King Albert, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Leopold of Belgium yesterday. From the moment when the royal party left the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in the morning to be presented with the freedom of the city by Mayor Hylan at City Hall, until they disappeared within the hotel after attending a theater in the evening, they were greeted on every side by thousands of citizens whose cheers resounded with the warmth of sincerity. The first king and queen ever to visit the United States were made to feel almost as though they were passing about among their own people.

Official New York received them in the morning, the children of New York welcomed them in the afternoon and Broadway took them to itself in the evening. No moment during the day was empty of activity. New York, characteristically, rushed royalty around and around as though they were the very first sightseers from the country. And the King and Queen, like good sightseers, seemed to revel in it.

The Official Welcome

The party, of course, had arrived the previous day, but the United States Department of State had kept them incognito all that day. New York had disregarded this incognito, but the informal welcome extended by the city the first day was nothing compared with yesterday's. Along toward noon, in order to get into the city officially, the royal party were taken to a steamer at a West Side wharf, making it possible for them to approach the city again, down the North River, and to alight, officially, at the Battery, about noon. Everybody was glad, not only to see them arrive, but to see them again. The sunny day saved over from the summer from then on was one long succession of triumphal processions, run off with modern gasoline speed.

The red, yellow and black of Belgium mingled with the red, white and blue of the United States waved from the City Hall flagstaffs and from above the doorway as King Albert, the Queen, and the Crown Prince rode slowly up Broadway from the Battery, through long lines of men in khaki, olive green and blue, standing rigidly at salute, while the crowds behind them, packing the sidewalks, cheered all along the way. From the office windows above confetti and streams of ticker tape floated approval, and still more cheers and shouts from those who leaned out to watch the unfamiliar sight of a king and queen motoring through American streets.

At the City Hall
As the first of the gayly decorated cars drew up before the City Hall, John F. Hylan, Mayor of New York, with Mrs. Hylan and their daughter, came down the steps to greet the royal guests. King Albert came first, a tall figure in khaki wearing the uniform of the commander-in-chief of the Belgian Army. Next the Queen, all in white, her long coat lined with pale gold, and a scarf of ermine wrapped about her neck. The Crown Prince, Leopold, Duke of Brabant, followed. Then all mounted the steps slowly and made their way, escorted by the Mayor and his family, members of the reception committee, and the colors of both countries and of this city, to the aldermanic chamber.

There Mayor Hylan formally welcomed the royal visitors, bestowed upon them the freedom of the city, and presented the King with a United States flag and the Queen with a flag of New York.

King Albert's Address
The King, introduced as "King Albert, the Greatest," said in response: "I thank you in behalf of the Queen and myself. We feel very deeply the kind way in which you have received us here. I appreciate highly the honor this city of New York does me in making me one of its citizens. I prize all the more highly this manifestation, because in Belgium, municipal institutions have always played in the past, and continue to fill today, a marked rôle in the public life of the country."

"I think that there is not in the history of the world another example like that of the city of New York, which, born not three centuries ago, has become, in this short space of time, one of the centers of universal activities."

"New York is indeed worthy to be the commercial and financial metropolis of that admirable American democracy which showed itself to be as great in war as in peace, and always generous toward those who are suffering."

"I am happy, Mr. Mayor, to be able to bring to the immense city which surrounds us with its splendor the salutations of Belgium."

The police band then burst into strains of "La Brabançonne," the Belgian national anthem, and followed it with "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Some one called for three cheers for the Belgian rulers and their land and they were given with a will. Then, the brief exercises over, the guests were escorted back to the automobiles, stopped on the way by the camera men, who swooped down on the party as they descended the steps.

Greeting by Children

The party remained at the Waldorf until shortly after 3 o'clock, when, greeted by the usual crowds, they motored to the Sheep Meadow in Central Park, where more than 5000 public school children, massed in front of a grand stand, cheered shrilly during the playing of the Belgian anthem and then sang lustily while the police and firemen's bands played "The Star-Spangled Banner." A leader tried to keep them in time, but they finished a bar or two before either band. The king and the queen were obviously moved by the sight of the children, each of whom waved a flag and tried to outdo his neighbor in noise. Arriving W. Prall of the Board of Education, introduced "the fighting king of the Belgians and his queen," and again the children broke into with the greatest enthusiasm. Then the King, in a voice which does not carry far, and with little accent, said:

"Children, the Queen and I thank you for your welcome, and we express to you the great pleasure we feel in being with you today. And we wish you heartily every good luck and happiness."

Mr. Prall then introduced the Queen, who smiled again and bowed. The Crown Prince, who looks like a youthful doughboy and seems to possess more than his share of reserve, was then introduced, and he received the cheering merely by taking one step forward, bowing briefly, and retiring without a smile. Neither was he seen to smile all the time the royal party were passing among the huge blocks of children. The King, walking ahead, with Rodman Wanamaker, chairman of the Mayor's committee of welcome, smiled constantly, and with becoming endurance, while the Queen, close behind, gowned all in white silk, except her bronze-colored turban, from which a slender and wide green feather drooped over her left shoulder, was also generous with her smiles.

Some of the youngsters, gazing at them with incredulity, stood stock-still while the royal pair passed. But most of them shouted and beamed, and once in a while one would forge himself and start forward, only to be pulled back by his neighbors. Twice the King and Queen paused to shake hands with Belgian refugees, Matilda Delmulden and Antoinette Pyrkis. All this time the Crown Prince walked along soberly, saluting here and there, and looking as though he would like to know the score of the World's Series baseball game.

After the King had planted a tree, the party motored to the end of Riverside Drive, stopping on the way back at Grant's Tomb, where the King and Queen left a wreath in honor of the American general whose words "Let us have peace" are chiseled over the doorway of that famous place; and stopping again at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where the party spent nearly an hour, in spite of the fact that a civilian standing near one of the press cars during that long wait remarked, "Seems to me taking them through an art museum is pretty dull entertainment."

Program for Today

Here, as everywhere during the day and evening, the royal party was cheered to the echo. In the evening they attended a theater. This morning they spent sight-seeing. At noon they attended a bankers' club luncheon and in the afternoon they receive war workers at the Public Library. At the request of the State Department and to show the respect in which the American veterans of the war hold the King and Queen, the American Legion will hold a reception for them at Madison Square Garden. Twelve wounded service men will act as guard of honor.

Late tonight the special train of the royal party will leave for Boston, Massachusetts, where the King and Queen will spend Sunday morning and afternoon, returning on Sunday evening. The program for their entertainment in Boston will include a complimentary luncheon and reception, and motor trips to Harvard University and Brookline, a suburb of Boston. In Brookline, the King and Queen will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson. Mr. Anderson was at one time Minister to Belgium.

URGENT NEED SHOWN OF RATIFYING TREATY

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Rev. James L. Barton, director of the American Commission for Relief in the Near East, who is on the eve of sailing for New York after eight months of travel in Asia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and Armenia, says that the Near East is becoming increasingly restive under the protracted uncertainty regarding the future status of Turkey. According to Dr. Barton, outbreaks already have occurred and danger exists that there will be extensive hostilities in the Caucasus and Turkey.

"The people in the United States," Dr. Barton said, "can little realize with what eagerness all the nationalities in the Near East look to the United States for assurances of a new régime and peace and order. Everything is waiting on the United States through all of eastern Europe. Speedy ratification of the peace treaty would contribute enormously to permanent peace in all that part of the world and assure the safety of hundreds of thousands of persons who now live in perpetual fear."

TRIAL OF GAZETTE CONTINUES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The trial of the Gazette des Ardennes continues. Mr. Hervé and Mr. Laverne, when questioned, declared that their collaboration was to gain the confidence of and secrets from German headquarters. Mr. Hervé also claimed actually to have given information to French generals. His defense was, however, extremely weak.

NEW POST FOR MR. SCHEIDEMANN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—Philipp Scheidemann has been selected president of the German Social Democratic Party.

ELECTORAL REFORM QUESTION IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Chamber this morning took up the discussion of electoral reform, and passed a motion which reopened the debate on the partitioning of the departments. It also adopted the measures passed by the Senate creating national credit for the reparation of war damages and for organizing long-term credits for merchants and manufacturers.

Mr. Pichon's Views on Ratification

PARIS, France (Thursday)—After the adjournment of the sitting of the Chamber, Stephen Pichon, French Foreign Minister, said to the newspaper correspondent in reference to the vote of ratification in the Chamber: "The vote, occurring after prolonged discussion, will have a great reverberation throughout the entire world. The unanimous vote on the Franco-American and Franco-British treaties was evidence of France's deep intention to remain in close alliance with her friends."

DEMOCRATS REENTER GERMAN GOVERNMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—A semi-official statement announces that discussions regarding the reconstruction of the Cabinet have ended in complete agreement on all questions, including that of the law regarding workmen's councils, concerning which the Center and Majority Socialists showed a conciliatory attitude. The Democrats have, therefore, consented to reenter the government and will probably obtain the ministries of Justice and Interior and a ministry without portfolio. The Chancellor, Dr. Gustave Bauer, is expected to complete the formation of the Cabinet on that basis today.

FORMATION OF A NEW JUGO-SLAV CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia (Thursday)—After a conference with the president of the Skupstina, the Prince Regent has entrusted the task of forming a Cabinet to Stoyan Protitch, who resigned the premiership in August.

Opposition to Mr. Protitch
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia (Friday)—Both the Democratic Union and the Socialist Party have refused to enter the Cabinet presided over by Mr. Protitch. The reason advanced by the Montenegrin Deputies Club was that they did not wish to support any party Cabinet. Mr. Protitch has secured the support of the National Club, and finally of the Opposition groups.

BELGIAN MEASURE TO CHECK PROFITEERING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday)—The Belgian Chamber of Representatives has adopted a bill introduced by the Food Minister, Mr. Wouters, and the Minister of Justice, Mr. Vandervelde, authorizing the examining magistrates to close temporarily the shops of tradesmen guilty of profiteering.

SUFFRAGE SOCIETY CHANGES ITS NAME

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Important changes have been made in the constitution of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association. The name of the association is changed to The Boston League of Women Voters. The purposes of the league are announced to

be "to cooperate in carrying out the program of the National League of Women Voters; to do educational work to raise the standard of citizenship, and to do political work to promote good government."

A new feature of the organization is the formation of the city committee, composed of the ward chairmen, to cooperate with the executive board in deciding questions of policy and plans of work.

Three new standing committees are created—food supply and demand, child welfare, and community service.

LEGISLATION ON FOOD ADVOCATED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Mrs. Edward P. Costigan of Washington, District of Columbia, chairman of the Committee on Food Supply and Demand of the National League of Women Voters, in an address before the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, at the Twentieth Century Club, last evening, discussed the high cost of food as a source of world unrest at the present time and spoke in support of the Kenyon-Anderson bill now before Congress. "This bill," she said, "provides for a licensing system under the United States Department of Agriculture. It plans to relieve the consumers of the country from present and former monopoly by decentralizing the control of food supplies, opening the channels of trade and restoring competition. This is to be done by compelling equality of treatment in food distribution as a condition of the granting of licenses to do business in the handling of meat, dairy, poultry and other food products; by prohibiting the packers from dealing in unrelated food products; by making the refrigerator cars of the packers common carriers; and by enabling storage and market facilities to be established in competition with the packers."

KANSAS WHEAT CAR INQUIRY IS BEGUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Complaints from the Governor of Kansas and others in that State that there has been an inordinate distribution of cars for handling the wheat crop are being investigated by Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, and a statement is promised shortly. Mr. Hines says that efforts are being made by the railroads to place all available equipment in service. In the six days from Sept. 20 to 27, 713 new cars were added to the supply. There are 8058 new cars being lettered and numbered, and these soon will be placed in service, and 23,577 are to be built to finish an original order of 100,000.

ITALIANS IN BRAZIL FAVOR ANNEXATIONS

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—Several thousand Italians marched in procession through here in a demonstration in favor of annexing Fiume and Dalmatia to Italy. Addresses were delivered in the Municipal Theater and in the Public Square, approving the action of d'Annunzio.

QUEEN OF RUMANIA LEAVES FOR ITALY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BUCHAREST, Rumania (Friday)—The Queen of Rumania with the Princess Marie left Bucharest for Italy, yesterday.

ALTAR TO BE RETURNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The Isenheim altar of Matthias Grünewald was exhibited for the last time in Munich Pinakothek on Sept. 27 and will now be recreated at Colmar, whence it was removed by the Germans during the war. The altar is being returned under the terms of Article 245 of the peace treaty.

DELEGATES TO BE GRANTED PASSPORTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Supreme Council this morning appointed a commission for the repatriation of the German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners in Serbia. The repatriation of Czech-Slovaks, Rumanians, and Poles must, however, be carried out first.

Following a decision of Sept. 11, the council decided to grant passports to the German and Austro-Hungarian delegates to the Washington Labor Congress. Notification of this decision has been sent to Berlin but the congress alone will decide whether the delegates may actually take part. The same resolution was passed in the case of certain neutral states demanding representation at the congress.

Nation Belge on Luxembourg Plebiscite

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday)—Some disappointment is manifested here over the result of the plebiscite held in Luxembourg last Sunday, although it was anticipated that the outcome would be in favor of an economic alliance with France.

The Nation Belge: "France, in reserving control of railroads, counts on making Luxembourg an advanced nation against Germany. Success is improbable. The Belgian Chamber of Deputies will never consent to a law giving France absolute authority over the railroad lines."

PROTEST AGAINST BLOCKADE OF FIUME

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Friday)—The National Council of Fiume has sent a message to the government protesting against the blockade which, it declares, is bringing starvation upon the city. Newspapers state that the steamer Epiro with 150 soldiers and 300 ordinary passengers aboard has been fired upon by the Jugo-Slav garrison on the Isle of Rondoni. One sailor was wounded and the steamer had to take refuge in Cattaro, whence it was afterward escorted to its destination by a French destroyer.

COALITION CABINET DEMANDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—According to a German wireless message, the Hungarian Premier, Stephen Friedrich has been informed that the Allies do not recognize his government and demand a coalition government under threats of coercive measures.



New Leather Sports Apparel
New Type Hats and Separate Skirts



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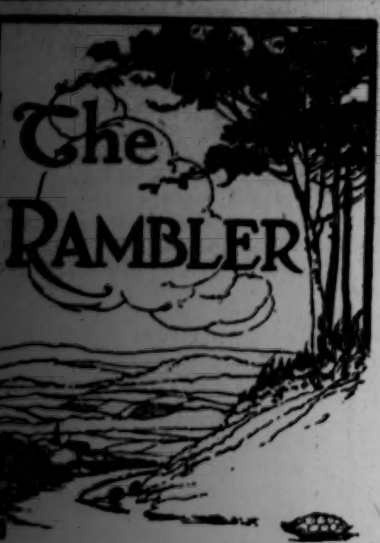
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Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Quis, quid, ubi, quibus auxiliis, cur quomodo quando?

The Armorer and the Bondsman had but that moment finished a bitter complaint about scattered leaves on the sixteenth green, by which we recognized, stranger, the approach of autumn (for the discourse of the Round Table follows the rotations of the seasons), when there joined the group one who had long been absent. His arrival was greeted by solemn handshaking, and you felt, stranger, that this newcomer was welcomed with a peculiar awe quite unlike the blunt and outspoken democracy of our circle. That Cato himself came forward to receive this young man's hat—for he was a young man—was sufficient in itself to confer a note of distinction upon him. The reason for this was not far to seek. This young man had been among those chosen by Ulysses at the end of the Trojan War to give advice on certain technical matters at the great peace conference of all the Greeks that followed this protracted campaign. His labors in a far country now concluded, behold him once more taking his accustomed seat among us humbler mortals whose knowledge of great events is limited to what we may glean from official scrolls.

Here was an actor who had not only played his part upon the stage in a great drama, but also had been present throughout behind the scenes, and doubtless had picked up all the gossip there current. The fear we had, stranger, was that he might not talk. We could count upon the volubility of our fellow members, but would he, his tale unfold? We might have felt some constraint about putting to him direct questions; fortunately for us, the Bondsman is never hampered by such scruples. Hardly had Cato seated himself, trying vainly to invent excuses for his remaining in that vicinity, when the Bondsman began briskly: "Now tell us all about it."

Here was a large order. If you like, and it would take our imperturbable friend the salesman to put so colossal an indiscretion into so few words. The poet, who had been idly scribbling with a pencil, smiled as he drew his chair a little nearer; Nestor crammed some papers into his pocket; the Professor of Literature locked his case of notes; the Anthropologist frowned; the Teacher of Divinity showed his spectacles on to his forehead; the Philosopher ruffled his hair; in short, we all gave evidence of eager attention. The object of all this concentration crossed his legs and look good-humoredly from one to the other of us. "What do you want to know?" he asked. "I assume you have all read the treaty."

"We have," thundered Nestor, "and of all the dastardly outrages, the omission of any reference to the island of Hibernia—"

"Need we go into that?" blandly intervened the Professor of Literature. Nestor was silenced, but plainly offended. The young diplomatist began, "There are naturally many matters, gentlemen, which I may not discuss even with you; there are others which it is permissible to touch upon but which must go no farther; there is a third group, comprising subjects of more or less common knowledge in the halls of our temple of concord, concerning which I am free to speak. If you question me, I shall indicate by my answers the category to which your query belongs."

"Tell us about the compromises," suggested the Armorer.

"I shall speak more or less in parables, and I would beg of you to remember that my position was not an exalted one. Much that I am permitted to tell is chiefly hearsay, but hearsay gathered near the fountain head. It is clear to all of you, as the question which you have just put shows, that not all of the ideals with which the conference began were possible of translation into written articles. As I see it there were several divergent viewpoints to be reconciled. Let us say, by way of illustration, that one important viewpoint was concerned with making future wars impossible; another was more interested in securing tangible security against a future attack; a third held a vast dream of Mediterranean power; and the fourth was for anything reasonable that would give practical effect to the wishes of all."

"I take it," said the Professor of Literature, "that we are to distribute these viewpoints according to our own fancy?"

"Quite so," replied our young diplomatist. "There are excellent reasons for not being too specific. Now what happened when these viewpoints met?"

"Could they all talk the same language?" asked the ever practical salesman.

"No, indeed, they could not, and there was where the fun came in. If I may borrow a phrase of Mr. Galsworthy, The gentlemen who took notes at these meetings had some amusing experiences. But I am approaching too close to what had better remain unsaid. To return: one view-

point knew quite clearly what it wanted and by sticking to it, pretty well carried the day."

"If I knew more about history, I might know what you are talking about," complained the salesman.

"May I suggest that you read the treaty again?" smiled the diplomatist. "There was one vexing question, that of the port of Tarsatica, or Vito Pollis, a place of much importance in ancient history. It became complicated in the question of the ownership of certain Trojan ships seized as lawful prizes of war. One suggestion was that these Trojan ships should be distributed among the Grecian allies on the basis of tonnage lost. The reply was that public opinion in Ionia would not permit the surrender of any captured ships. Whereupon, with considerable logical force, it was pointed out that the public opinion of another ally was equally opposed to relinquishing Vitopolis. There was a difficulty in framing a reply to one viewpoint for the reason that one viewpoint had reiterated that it was not desirous of gaining any material advantage as a result of the Trojan war. Then how about the ships? was not unnaturally asked. Bear in mind, gentlemen, that I am only repeating the gossip that was whispered behind the scenes."

"I was under the impression, sir," interposed the Professor of Literature, "that the ships are to be credited as part of the Trojan separation."

"That is true, but in that case, what becomes of the argument about no material advantages? I am not saying this by way of criticism of the viewpoint concerned, but I am using it as an illustration of how a minor point complicated the solution of larger questions." The delegate paused.

"I am curious about the viewpoint that knew what it wanted, and eventually, to use your own words, carried the day," the Philosopher inquired. "In what sense did it carry the day?"

"I shall not give you a direct answer to that question, for the reply is largely a matter of opinion. But there is a group, whether influential or not, I can't say, who believe that certain military dangers have not been disposed of. At the outset, with the support of practically universal public opinion, the idealistic viewpoint might have completely triumphed. That it did not wholly achieve its aims is at least arguable. One possible reason is found in the fact that a theory of military security was included to parallel the machinery of the new league. In essence we have a league to prevent wars combined with peace terms which aim to protect a particular frontier. Are the two contradictions practical? It was the viewpoint which knew what it wanted that incorporated in the treaty what I have rightly or wrongly called the theory of military security."

"What reason can you give for the ascendancy of the military theory?" asked the Philosopher.

"Military theory is perhaps too strong a term," objected the diplomatist. "But such compromises as did occur were unquestionably due to a fear of Bolshevism which haunted all the viewpoints. Rapidly in finding some basis of agreement was felt necessary, lest Bolshevism spread across the world while the conference debated. Again, it is a matter of opinion how much weight should have been given to this fear, but that it was a factor there can be little doubt. Rather than risk further delays, certain concessions were made to the viewpoint that stood fast from the beginning."

"There was a fifth viewpoint, if I am not mistaken," said the Professor of Literature. "You have not touched on that."

"There you raise a question which I prefer not to answer," laughed the diplomatist, rising. "I have uttered indiscretions enough for one afternoon," and he left us to think things over for ourselves.

LIBRARY FOR PUBLIC

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California.—The private library of Henry E. Huntington, a railroad financier of San Marino, California, has, through a trust indenture, been transferred to the public. Provisions for the establishment of a free library, art gallery and museum, to contain objects of permanent literary, artistic, and historic and natural scientific value have been made. The gift is to be administered by a board of five trustees, who are to report their activities to the Secretary of State of California.

The library building, at present under construction, is situated a short distance from the Huntington home at San Marino. The structure will have a frontage of 210 feet. It is to be erected in white stucco, and will have an entrance on each side with a connecting terrace. Myron Hunt, an architect of southern California, is the designer of the library. With Mr. Huntington he made a tour throughout the east, visiting well known private and public libraries, in order to secure ideas for this edifice. It is hoped that the structure will be completed in January. Between the two entrances of the building will extend the main reading room on the first floor, to be 110 feet long, 33 feet wide, and 33 feet high. Back of this room will be the main book-stack room, 33 by 110 feet. While the library is to have two stories, very little of the second floor will be utilized at present. The founder's office, with a gigantic fireplace, will be situated at the left of the entrance. Back of this will be the catalogue room. There will be rooms for the exhibition of prints, so arranged that they may be cut off entirely from the main reading quarters. Above these will be the offices of the assistant librarians.

The building, which is fireproof, will have a capacity for 200,000 volumes, and will contain a collection of books that represent the labor of 25 years.

FARMER, STATESMAN AND SOLDIER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Louis Botha's parents had a family of 13 children and were pioneers of civilization in Natal; their forefathers were Huguenots from France, and the family soon became involved in the hardships and joys of pioneer life: all around were the wild animals, including jackals, wolves, and tigers, which had to be brought into subjection, and the unending work of a great farm kept every one busy from dawn to sunset. And then there was the native to deal with, and Louis Botha's government owes its success to the fact that he learned their language as a child and became familiar with their customs and thoughts. Within the family circle there was the old slave who had been released by law, but who clung to the "Missus" who had fed and clothed her for years and must be protected from the raw native; there were also book lessons to be learned and prayers twice a day to keep the Huguenot fire alight. The story of Botha's life has already been written, and no doubt a full biography will appear in due course, but the writer has



General Louis Botha

ing had certain personal opportunities of meeting General Botha will confine himself to first-hand information.

Botha and Self-Government

In 1906 Campbell-Bannerman persuaded the somewhat reluctant British Cabinet to grant responsible government to the Boers. The terms of the peace treaty which followed the South African War provided that "as soon as circumstances permit, representative institutions leading up to self-government will be introduced," and Botha urged that the circumstances were already favorable. The civil servants at the British Foreign and Colonial offices were flabbergasted by the mere mention of any such course, and pleaded that the Boers could not be trusted, and when Campbell-Bannerman carried his way a scheme of representation was proposed whereby it was hoped to prevent the Boers from securing a majority. But the English officials had once more underestimated Botha's generalship as they so often did in the field. He put forward a reasonable working program of reforms which appeared not only to the Dutch but also to many English settlers; he then traveled by motor from town to town explaining and advocating his program and thereby secured for his party a clear majority over four other parties that challenged his claim to speak for the Transvaal.

Campbell-Bannerman accepted the result with perfect composure, and Botha was, in accordance with time-honored British precedent, offered the Transvaal Premiership, which he accepted, exclaiming, "and may the Lord help me to bear the responsibility."

A Tardy Invitation

Just at this moment the invitations were being sent out to the Prime Ministers of overseas states to attend the 1907 Imperial Conference in London. Botha was busy forming his Cabinet, and the Colonial Office put that forward as a good reason for not inviting the Transvaal Premier, and no invitation was in fact sent. Happily, however, the omission was discovered by Botha's admirers in England, and they appealed to the Colonial Office to Campbell-Bannerman, who immediately intervened, upset the decision and had the invitation issued. It was accepted and the visit did more than anything else to cement the good feeling between the English and Dutch. The Boers were proud of their leader, and the English people were determined to do their utmost to put an end to the old feeling of distrust.

It was at London on his arrival that Botha explained to the British War Office his view as to the need for a clearer understanding regarding the military cooperation which England might expect from her dominions in case of an unexpected attack. South Africa alone of all the British dominions had frontiers requiring defense, and Botha insisted on the need of organization so that each State should know its duty and should play its part.

In 1911 Botha came again to London, and his plans were then more clearly defined and for the most part adopted. He had even in 1911 to warn the British Government of German intrigues and these warnings were not secret—he urged on the writer of this article the danger in which Great Britain stood from Germany, but he failed to make any impression.

Domestic Life

The Boer general's domestic life is thus described by a friend: "Botha loved animals and understood them perfectly. At his official residence at Cape Town there is a beautiful zoo, where fine specimens of African animals live in great comfort; he knows

all of them. His house is always full of visitors and usually includes a selection of children from among his grandchildren, nieces, nephews, great-nieces and great-nephews. These come in for a good deal of tickling and teasing and perhaps a little spoiling from the Prime Minister; as he himself is very fond of sweets, the kiddies find his tastes most congenial and encourage this extravagance. His wife once brought me a box of sweets and apologized that Louis had eaten half of them, thinking they were meant for him."

It was noticed that the general doted on the doctrine summarized in the Transvaal with "Unity Is Strength." Racism he regarded as a subversive force, and he always preached that in the unity of the English and Dutch rested the future prosperity of Africa, and this was the basis of all his policy. He never appeared to possess any animosity towards his political opponents even when they ascribed to him unworthy motives, and he always assumed that the truth would come to her own. He never hid his religious views, and it was much noticed at the Peace Conference he did not drop his habit of quoting the Bible as authority for a course of action, e. g., when he pleaded that a victor has the privilege of showing mercy instead of vengeance, adding "Vengeance is mine—saith the Lord—I will repay."

Support of Anglo-American Ideals

He made no secret of his support of Anglo-American ideals at the Peace Conference and willingly accepted all omission of the idea of conquest from the German southwest African clauses of the treaty, although he himself had in fact made a most complete conquest of the territory, such as took place in no other part of the vast battleground, and although England had applied the doctrine of conquest to his own country and to Rhodesia in far less suitable circumstances.

He was an extraordinarily chivalrous soldier, as is shown by numerous stories of personal kindness to prisoners he had taken and to wounded men he had succored. His cheerful disposition made his house a rendezvous for numerous callers and his goodness won all hearts.

He refused a peerage for himself but willingly recommended the grant of titles to other South Africans who did not feel his objection to such marks of distinction. When granting the chieftainship of the Zulus to the grandson of his old friend Dinizulu, he told the young native that he expected him above all to maintain peace between his people and the British Empire. He had known the bitterness of defeat, and after the Boer War his scanty financial resources compelled him to work very hard, but it will be agreed that success and prosperity never spoiled him nor altered his wonderful modesty.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 934)

Rights of Way in National Parks

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: The government has given a transportation concession in the Rocky Mountain National Park which enables one transportation company to monopolize the hauling of passengers. This is working out badly for the traveler. The traveler's needs are not considered by the company and the prices charged are too high. Then, too, the monopoly itself enables public officials to play politics.

Any individual who rides through the park in other than a transportation company car must first obtain a permit in writing from the superintendent of the park. This permit is sometimes withheld.

A number of people have started a campaign for the rights of the traveler in this park. They are asking for the following: That any reliable transportation company—reliable by being a property owner or by the giving of bonds—be allowed to haul passengers for hire throughout the Rocky Mountain National Park so long as it complies with the traffic regulations laid down by park officials.

Surely, in America, such a request ought not to be necessary, especially in a national park which is supposed to be a people's playground.

(Signed) ENOS A. MILLS, Longs Peak, Colorado, Sept. 10, 1919.



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UNLOCKED GATES OF CIVIL AVIATION

BY HAROLD BEBBIE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

We had the proud feeling, to begin with, that we were going up into the air to unlock the gates of Civil Aviation. War had removed its last restrictions from "the azure depths of air," and Peace was now free to spread her wings, and sailing with supreme dominion, to fly whithersoever fancy might speed her flight.

On this occasion, fancy suggested London to Paris.

Well, up we went, about ten of us, pioneers of Civil Aviation, with a few friends to wave handkerchiefs and umbrellas in our direction as the huge Handley Page, after roaring like a factory in full blast, suddenly increased the roar a thousandfold, vibrating with the passion of a shaken jelly, and then ran down the aerodrome at Crickwood, swung round into the air and toward the workshops, and sped faster and faster over the rough grass, gently swinging, and finally soared into the air, like a bluebird whose wings are sticky with treacle.

You must picture us boxed up in a long and narrow box filled with little dolls' house windows, seated on wickerwork armchairs screwed fast to the floor, with a clock on one wall, a gilt-framed mirror on another, with flowers in silver vases beside some of the windows, and with a door admitting the pilot to his perch and his steering wheel.

Further, you must figure to yourself that the atmosphere of our box was like that of a hotel kitchen, and that the noise inside it was so furiously loud that even a word shouted into the ear failed to be understood.

Out of the Windows

But we were happy enough—so far. We stooped our heads and peeped out of our dolls' house windows, and saw London beneath us shining pleasantly in the morning sun. What a lot of greenness there is among the multitudinous houses—gardens, squares, parks, allotments, and trees. Women ran to the back doors of little red villas, some with a dishcloth in their hands, some with a broom or a toddling child, and gaped up at us, shading their eyes from the sun. If we had fallen we should have knocked over dozens of those little villas!

We came to the country, and roared our tardy way over chalkpits and quarries, farms and hamlets, woods and rivers. I saw immediately under me a moorhen hasten across a pond to take shelter by its reeds, and a maple flashing into the cover of a copse. Sheep looked like slugs. Men looked like midges. Houses and churches looked like an architect's little cardboard models.

But how slowly we went! Soon one yawned, stretching legs as best one could, and feeling at the same time unaccountably ravenous. We pulled out our watches, smiled at each other, pointed to our mouths, and then laid hands on the lower reaches of our waistcoats.

Phew! How hot it was.

The Seeming Slowness

I looked down on the earth. Our pace was that of a steam roller. I began to think that an hour of this would drive me mad. It is horrible to see 40 miles ahead, and to have no trees or telegraph poles flashing by at your side. Seventy miles an hour! It seemed like two. Oh, for a hedge, a milestone, a finger post, or a pillar box to flash by my uneventful window.

But we came to the sea, and for the first time I saw it from heaven—smooth as a steel plate, but hammered into innumerable dimples, with little specks of white at far intervals, like cracks in ice, which moved almost imperceptibly, breaking into spots of smoke. The ships on this wide arc of sea might have been boys' boats on a village pond. Wonderfully interesting to look down on Father Neptune—for two, three, or even four minutes.

It seemed as if we should never get to France. Hunger was now almost intolerable. But France came to us at last, Cape Gris Nez, Boulogne, Etaples (old gentlemen bathing in the sea like fat shrimps), and St. Valery-sur-Somme—the wide, wind-swept stretch of the blood-stained Somme; so

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we followed the coast of France, roaring over the sands and sea, and then turned inland for Abbeville, Beauvais, and Paris.

Good heavens! What was that? Down we went with a rush: then steeled: then climbed with a terrible slowness; then staggered on for a few moments; and then down again—down with a sickening rush which seemed to take the heart into the boots and drive the stomach up into the mouth.

Flying Over the Woods

We were going over a wide wood, and over woods (I suppose because the millions of leaves are always sucking air) these big aerobuses are apt to drop with an unpleasant suddenness. . . . I sat holding on to the last rags of my optimism. There are far too many woods in France!

But with Paris in sight, I plucked up courage. The wind blew piercingly, the great machine checked and rocked, again and again we had to endure those nearer and nearer to dear earth, and the earth was Paris. One of my companions, as hungry as myself, wrote on a piece of paper and passed it to me. The word he had written was Menu.

I dare not tell you what I ate that night in the Avenue de l'Opera.

On the return journey the pilot opened his little door and allowed me to stand beside him. That was heaven. The wind tore through my hair, half blinded my eyes, and choked me directly I opened my mouth; but it carried into me the sense of flight, the feeling of speed in a gale, and that was ecstasy.

I watched a little pearly bank of clouds far ahead and far below on the horizon. It rose slowly toward the blue of heaven. All of a sudden it leapt up and sprang upon us. We were engulfed in a white world. Through the snow-white world our black aeroplane made its way, and came out over the sea. Halfway across the sea, when the wind was in our teeth, a black mist suddenly arose and swallowed us up. We were making for Folkestone. But when the mist cleared we were sailing just above Dover—with its great harbor, its noble castle high up on the rocky cliffs, and its memories of Shakespeare.

A most lovable place the firm earth—and Kent as sweet and gentle a fragment of the earth as any Englishman can hope to find in the four corners of the world. I descended with my heart full of love for England, feeling that I had done my duty in unlocking the gates of Civil Aviation, and determined never to fly again except in a two seater, open to all the winds that blow, and so unstable that it plays with the frolic air like a bird.

The Handley Page aerobus is so safe that it is tedious. But I wish it well, for it took me to Paris and brought me back to England. The gates of Civil Aviation are now open.

COMMUNITY HOME FOR CITY IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

BRENNHAM, Texas.—A community home, built and equipped for the women and children of the "cotton mill district" of Brenham, has been opened with Miss Mildred McLaughlin of Austin, Texas, in charge.

The home has been built and equipped with funds donated by the people of Brenham, who have also pledged each month a sum for its maintenance.

Games and recreation of all kinds will be provided for the children, and the home will be used as a community center. Free lectures, musical entertainments, moving picture shows, and other forms of amusement will be provided.



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GRASMERE SPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRASMERE, England.—The Grasmere sports emerged from their wartime period of quiescence to a brilliant outburst of activity amidst cheering crowds, ray bunting, and a solid sea of conveyances, ranging from the peripatetic bath chair, and motor cycle, to the gigantic Fleetwood and Barrow motor char-a-bancs, and the canary-colored motors from Lowther Castle.

In former days the sports were attended by a brilliant assembly of private coaches-and-four from the countryside round about, numbering two score or more and faultlessly equipped. Luncheon was served on the top of the coach, one's best bib and tucker were reserved for the occasion, and the strolling around and meeting of friends was accounted not the least of the attractions—but today the claxon coaching horn, res

VACCINATION LAW PROTESTS INCREASE

Annulment of the Compulsory Feature of Massachusetts Act Is Urged at a Great Mass Meeting in Pittsfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—As a protest against the state compulsory vaccination law, a mass meeting was held in Pittsfield Tuesday evening which crowded Municipal Hall to capacity. Though the meeting was under the auspices of the Medical Liberty League, it was brought about by the initiative of the citizens themselves. For 12 years there has been marked activity in Pittsfield against compulsory vaccination, and when fatal results followed vaccination in certain recent cases, spontaneous protests quickly grew to proportions that resulted in the public mass meeting. The Mayor of Pittsfield granted the use of Municipal Hall and a former mayor paid its rental. Throughout the meeting the attendance gave frequent and decided indication of their desire to aid in bringing about an annulment of the compulsory law.

Dr. F. M. Padelford, president of the league, in addressing the Pittsfield gathering, reviewed the whole régime of vaccination, showing first how that stories told for years by friends of vaccination regarding smallpox are largely tales that cannot be authenticated, for prior to the year 1700, according to accepted medical writers of that period, this had not been differentiated from numerous other diseases. And further, he said that the terror of smallpox that has been felt by the general public for many years is traceable to these stories, and to three epidemics of unknown nature. How vaccination since 1700 has spread and perpetuated smallpox rather than hindered or stopped it, was emphatically charged by Dr. Padelford, following which he dealt with the uncertainty that exists regarding vaccine, not only as to its actually having any preventive power, but as to its very nature, that of rank impurity.

Liberties are always stolen away under guise of benefit to the loser, said the speaker. Liberty can only be maintained after being secured by ceaseless vigilance. The compulsory vaccination law is interfering with the right of the individual, and if not abolished would lead to other similar laws. The hue and cry regarding the need of compulsory vaccination indicates really that they do not believe in this supposed immunity engendered thereby, the whole matter finally resolving itself into a selfish interest on the part of the doctors and the makers of the vaccine for the lucrative financial returns. In England and Wales, where the compulsory law had been done away with, smallpox has almost disappeared.

W. C. Ostrander, who has long been a leader in anti-vaccination in Pittsfield, presided at the mass meeting, told of the increasing activity on the part of parents, urged the formation of an auxiliary to the Medical Liberty League and the election of senators, representatives and school committee-men who were in favor of abolishing the compulsory law. Mrs. Jessica Henderson, secretary of the league, told of the growth of the organization since its beginning a little more than a year ago, during which she stated that 400 doctors in the State had come out openly in its support, many others favoring it. Some one in the audience suggested that the question might be handled through the initiative and the referendum, but Mrs. Henderson said that she thought that just as soon as the women of Massachusetts got the ballot, the vaccination law would be quickly abolished.

JOINT TERCENTENARY PLAN FOR CHURCHES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Rev. M. E. Aubrey, M. A., a well-known English pastor, has come to the United States in the interest of plans for the joint celebration of the coming of the Pilgrim Fathers on the part of the

British and American churches. The American Congregational churches are engaged in a tercentenary movement, but the hope of Mr. Aubrey and of the Mayflower Council, formed in England in connection with the celebration, is that the event may be made one of interdenominational and international religious value.

The churches of England, notably the free churches, have taken up the project with great enthusiasm. The Mayflower Council plans the preparation of several interesting books and other up-to-date literature dealing with the sailing of the Mayflower and its meaning to Christians of all denominations, also addresses and sermons.

The British celebration will center in Plymouth and London. The United States Ambassador will speak in London, the main celebration taking place in December, the month in which the Mayflower sailed for America. It is expected that many British ministers and other representatives of British churches will then come to the United States to take part in the celebration here. Mr. Aubrey is an honorary general secretary of the council.

AMHERST EXPEDITION BACK FROM WEST

AMHERST, Massachusetts—A camel, with the neck and legs of a giraffe, ranged the plains of Colorado a million and a half years ago with the three-toed ancestor of the horse, the Amherst College geological expedition found in its researches of the past summer. The expedition, which has just returned from western Nebraska and Colorado, brought back what is considered a prize collection of fossil bones.

Ancestral members of the deer, rhinoceros, mastodon and some rodent families were represented by other bones which came from sandy flood plain deposits, 20 miles to the north of the South Platte River.

PARCEL POST IS SAID TO MAKE BIG PROFIT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The parcel post is making a profit of \$10,000,000 annually, and rates have been constantly reduced since the beginning of the service seven years ago, assistant Postmaster-General Koons testified yesterday before the House Post Office Department Expenditures Committee.

Mail order houses sent most of their packages by parcel post, he said, and deliveries had been so prompt that one big house asked for delay in the service, so that the packages would not arrive before invoices sent out at night, after dispatch of the packages during the day.

AMBASSADOR REACHES BRAZIL

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—Sir Ralph Spencer Paget, first British Ambassador to Brazil, has arrived here on board the British battle cruiser Renown.

Great Britain had previously been represented in Rio Janeiro by a legation, with Sir Arthur Peel as Minister. Lady Paget, who is a granddaughter of Mrs. Parson Stevens of New York, was engaged in Red Cross work in Serbia during the invasion, and was taken prisoner by the Bulgarians, afterward engaging in hospital work behind the Bulgarian lines until released.

NEW AIRPLANE SPEED RECORD

NEW YORK, New York—A new official world's record for speed, 184 miles an hour, has been made at Villa Coublay, France, by a Spad single-seater airplane, according to a cable message to the Manufacturers Aircraft Association. This speed, it is claimed, is 20 miles faster than any other official record. The Spad was equipped with a 300-horsepower Hispano-Suiza motor. A similar type of machine, carrying a passenger weighing 160 pounds, made 175 miles an hour. The name of the driver was not given.

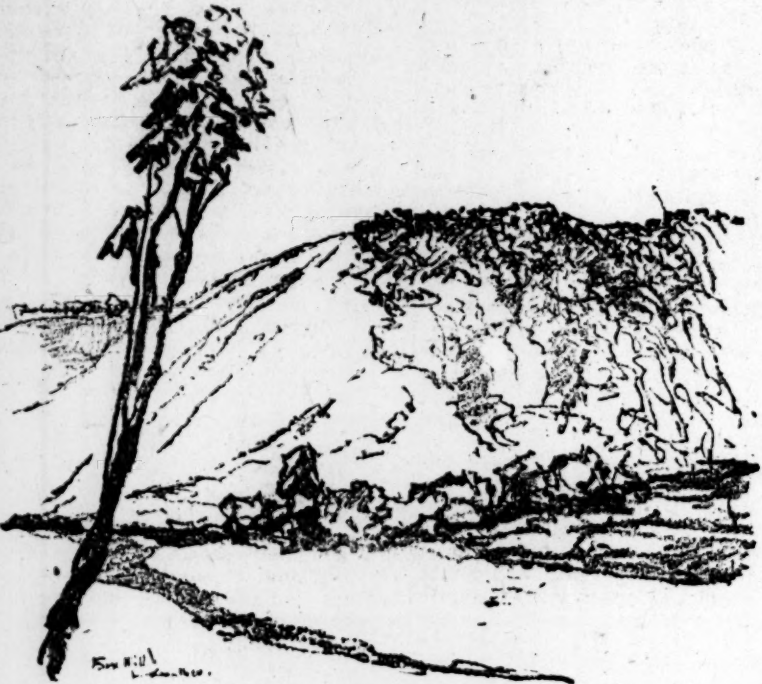
KINGSTON STRIKERS RETURN

By special correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—The 400 men who left work at the railway workshops have returned, accepting the acting Governor's promise that the question of increasing their pay will be dealt with by the select committee now considering the pay of all government employees.

AN ENGLISH WAR MEMORIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
In 1913, thanks to the generosity of Mr. Leopold Salomons, Box Hill, truly called the Cockney's Paradise—for what Londoner is unfamiliar with its beauty?—was purchased for the Nation. It has just been announced that a sum of £1000 has been presented to the Box Hill management committee by Lord Farrer, with the hope that there will be other contributions, in order that Mr. Salomons' gift may be extended, as an appropriate war memorial. He proposes that



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Box Hill

the addition to the estate be northward toward Mickleham and Headley, that fair stretch of the river Mole rendered famous by so many famous men.

Hermann Merivale considered this corner of Surrey the fairest in all England, and Matthew Arnold was inclined to agree with him; it is not, however, its sole claim to distinction.

Since those days when Spenser sang the praises of the river Mole, presumably thus called from its habit of diving suddenly beneath the ground, this bit of country has been rich in historic associations. Camden declared that the Mole disappeared underground for two miles near Mickleham, but those who today follow its vagaries will find that it sinks only for a short distance here and there, wandering off fairly consecutively if wholly inconsistently, in many directions, so that it must even be held responsible for the water which is found flowing through St. Leonard's Forest in Sussex.

In following the windings of the river through the Holmsdale Valley, the pedestrian finds himself in an open space, ringed about with Surrey's loveliest wooded heights—Ranmore, the edge of Leith Hill, the woods of Deepdene, Box Hill, and Juniper Hill.

The top of Box Hill is not more than 700 feet above the level of the sea, but its occasional precipitous ascents, as for instance, what are called "the Whites," those steep white chalk cliffs overlooking Burford, may have justified Dr. Burton's description of it in 1752 as "the brow of a mountain." Elsewhere it rises in smooth grassy slopes, scattered here and there with box, yew, and other trees.

Home of a Noted Diarist

In 1655 John Evelyn had come over from Wotton to Box Hill to visit Sir Francis Sydenham at Mickleham, interested as this great horticulturist always was to examine the woods of his beloved Surrey. "I went to Boxhill," he writes, "to see those rare natural bowers and shady walks in the box copes. . . . Here are such goodly walks and hills shaded with yew and box as render the place extremely agreeable, it seeming from these evergreens to be summer all the winter." The origin

of these box-trees from which the hill draws its name appears to be unknown, the theory that they were planted by the Earl of Arundel in the seventeenth century not being generally acceptable. Yet that they were planted would seem most probable, as nowhere else in Great Britain are the trees to be found in any quantity.

Up through Keats' "thorny, green entanglement of underwood" to the top of Box Hill, though it be the brow of a mountain, according to one historian, is not so prodigious a climb; and how amply the view repays it! To the south, past the white cliffs of Dorjering, is Redland and the green heights of Leith Hill, with Wotton House a little to the west—the home of Evelyn, flanked by its magnificent beech-

what Sir James Mackintosh fondly called the "Happy Valley."

The most distinguished of modern men of letters with whom Box Hill will for all time be associated is George Meredith, who lived for so many years at Flint Cottage, building himself at the top of his sloping garden a little Norwegian chalet where he was wont to do his writing and receive his many friends. Here, near Burford Bridge where Keats once wandered, "when the good-night blush of eve was waning slow," Meredith—on this ever-green slope of the Surrey Downs—wrote his most famous novels and some of his finest poetry.

Grant Allen lived for some time at "The Nook" near Dorking, within a walk of Meredith's house, and was a close friend of the great novelist, seeking to bring to his writings some of the popularity they deserve. No man, Grant Allen declared, knew more about the birds and blossoms in his beloved country than did Meredith, and a study of his poems goes far to substantiate his assertion.

How familiar he was with "the wild white cherry" which fringed the valley near his home, with the "white-necked swallows, twittering of summer," and with those soft autumn days.

When nuts behind the hazel leaf, Are brown as the squirrel that hunts them free, And the fields are rich with the sunburnt sheaf, 'Mid the blue cornflower and the yellowing tree.

And as he reads these lines, what Surrey-lover does not recall the hush of twilight evenings, looking down from some hillside over the mist-carpeted valley, only the faint occasional murmur of a passing train, attended by its feathery wisp of smoke, to remind him of the London he has left behind—Lovely are the curves of the white owl sweeping.

Way-in the dusk lit by one large star, Lone on the fir-branch, his rattle note unvaried, Darker grows the valley.

From his little chalet in the woods, past grassy terraces and smiling pansy beds across to the green slopes of Box Hill, or climbing the countryside, Meredith was ever on the watch for every fresh characteristic beauty of the seasons, as they came and went, eagerly remarking upon them to his friends, constantly embodying them in poetry or in prose. Many poets, truly, from Spenser to Keats and from Keats to Matthew Arnold, have loved and praised this little corner of Surrey; but it is as the home of Meredith that it will be ever chiefly remembered.

And he who comes suddenly round a corner of the Downs upon a certain stretch of the Holmesdale Valley will, if they are perchance familiar to him, require no other words than Meredith's to describe what he sees there; indeed, how were it possible to improve upon them? . . . springy turf bordered on a long line clear as a race course by golden gorse covers, and leftward over the gorse the dark ridge of the fir and heath country ran companionably to the southwest, the valley between, with undulations of wood and meadow sunned or shaded, clumps, mounds, promontories, away to broad spaces of tillage banked by wooded hills, and dimmer beyond, and farther the faintest shadowiness of heights, as a veil to the illimitable."

CHURCHES CONFER ON LABOR PROBLEM

Platform Adopted Whose Provisions, It Is Thought, Would Improve Conditions in Industrial World if Carried Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Steps that may be taken by the Protestant churches of the United States to promote better conditions in the industrial world were discussed at the national conference under the auspices of the Interchurch World Movement, held here Thursday and yesterday. At the opening session, Dr. Fred B. Fisher of Boston, chairman of the industrial relations department, presented a program adopted by his department which was used as a basis for the conference policy regarding the differences between Capital and Labor. The most important articles are:

"To affirm the principles as taught and lived by Jesus Christ and entrusted to His followers. These principles must be the dominating force in the proper adjustment of industrial relations.

"(A) They condemn all conditions repressive of human liberty and social advance.

"(B) They equally condemn desertion of duty to public safety by the sworn servants of the law.

"(C) They work for mutual understanding and cooperation by the irresistible force of love and justice.

"To conduct a correspondence course and services for the preparation of leaders and speakers in industrial relations.

Free Discussion

"To cooperate with the churches and other religious agencies in providing places and opportunity for free discussion of any and all affairs.

"To render service to industries in considering the relationships which should exist between concerns and employees and in setting up the organization for the promotion of such relationships.

"To promote responsibility among employees for production, both in quality and quantity.

"To study the cooperative movement as developed in Europe and America and standardize the best methods and practices for the conduct of cooperative societies.

"To aid in the establishment and ownership of American homes, such as suburban development and colonization for the relief of congested districts.

"To study the immigrant, his motives in coming here, and to improve conditions surrounding him after his arrival.

"To render service in the solution of the problems of readjustment to the new environment and in training for loyal citizenship."

Opportunity for Cooperation

The failure of President Wilson's 14 points, which continental Labor hoped would solve the industrial un-

rest, caused much of the Bolshevism which sprang up in continental Europe, according to Julius Hecker, a Y. M. C. A. secretary who has been in Russia over three years. He said that the church could not help conditions there, since it took its stand unreservedly against the workman. In the United States, however, that is not the case, he said. There is great opportunity for cooperation here, if the men and the lady will try to find out what the trouble is really about.

The Interchurch World Conference was characterized as a sign of an awakening of conscience on the part of the American community, in an address by H. B. Butler of London, provisional secretary of the coming international Labor congress, and Britain's representative. A similar awakening has been going on in England for 70 years, with great recent impetus in industrial and social legislation.

"Great Britain has made more progress than any other country in the world in bettering wages and conditions of living and employment, and she has done this by peaceful methods," said John H. Walker, former president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. "She has done this by the application of cooperative methods, and because the community has been guided by Christian ethics."

Getting the Living One Earns

Glenn E. Plumb, author of the "Plumb plan" of railroad control, said that the industrial problem is based on the precept that every man who earns a living shall get the living he earns, and that every man who gets a living shall earn the living he gets.

It was agreed to recommend the report of the findings committee, which unanimously favored an investigation of the present steel strike by the Protestant churches of the country, through the Industrial Relations Department of the Interchurch World Movement. Labor conditions, wages, and other items should be identical for men and women, said Miss Mary van Kleeck, director of industrial research for the Russell Sage Foundation and former chief of the Women in Industry Service of the United States Department of Labor, who expressed regret that in consideration of these problems women were separated from men.

END OF STRIKE PROCLAIMED

TONOPAH, Nevada—A proclamation announcing that the end of a strike which has closed the Tonopah and Divide mines since Aug. 17, was issued yesterday by Gov. Emmet D. Boyle of Nevada. The settlement was effected through a new organization of miners and mill workers, under the American Federation of Labor. The strike was called by the I. W. W. Governor Boyle warned against interference with returning workmen.

EMPLOYEES' PLAN DROPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Plans for a city employees' union here have been dropped. George Stansfield, treasurer of the Municipal Employees Association, says that "in view of the many adverse criticisms regarding an association so large as the one contemplated, we have decided to abandon the project."

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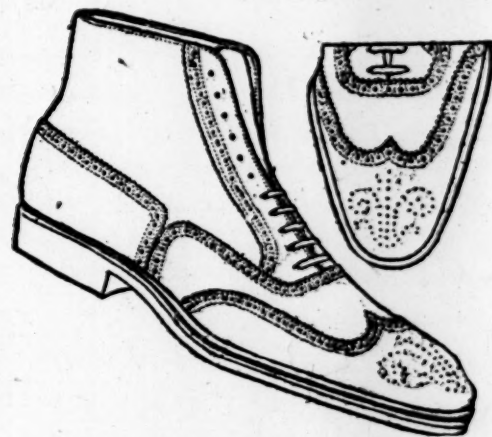
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ENGINEERS SOCIETY AND RECENT STRIKES

Delegates of British Organization Confirm, in Appeal, Ruling That Strike of Clyde and Belfast Men Was Unofficial

By The Christian Science Monitor special Labor correspondent.

LONDON, England.—An echo of the Clyde and Belfast engineers' dispute in February of this year over the hours question, which resulted in the military being drafted into the affected areas, was heard recently when the shop stewards and industrialists generally appealed to the delegate meeting to set aside the ruling of the national executive in their decision to refuse strike pay to those on strike at that time.

It will be remembered that the "down tools" policy adopted both on the banks of the Clyde and on Queen's Island was entirely unauthorized and contrary to the wishes of the executive, who refused to allow payment out of the union funds.

The shop stewards for some time have gone about boasting that they would appeal to the Final Appeal Court, the members of whom, drawn as they are from the workshops, would more nearly express the wishes of the rank and file, and would be certain to reverse the decision of their officials.

Strikes Unofficial

Now, the appeals have been heard and the delegates in no uncertain manner, in spite of the many and varied attempts to justify the action of the strikers in ceasing work, have decided that the strikes were unofficial, and that the national executive was acting in accordance with rule in refusing to allow the union funds to be drawn upon. The decision as such is hardly worth recording if it were not for the satisfaction which it gives to the constitutionalists. It is, besides, the most cheerful indication revealed for long as to the attitude and temper of the engineers as a whole toward the sporadic, unofficial strikes, which were so characteristic of the craft in the early days of the year.

The shop-stewards movement is undoubtedly gathering strength as the days roll on, but, possibly on account of the tremendous noise which they made, veiled threats and dark prognostications, it was always extremely difficult to ascertain with any degree of accuracy what was the actual influence exerted by them in the workshops and the local branches of the unions. When it is remembered that the delegates, with whom rested the final voice as to the legality or justification for the down tools policy, were all drawn from the workshop, and will return to the workshop to defend their position, one may be pardoned for indulging in a feeling of cheerful optimism that things are not so black after all in these dreary and dismal times.

For the rank and file (for that is what it amounts to) of the engineers have expressed themselves as almost unanimously opposed to the "swift direct action" policy pursued by the "lightning strike" enthusiasts.

Perhaps the greatest consolation is to be gathered from the effect which the decision will have upon the membership, and the damage done to the prestige and influence of the irresponsible elements within the union. The decision of the Final Appeal Court is always respected and the constitutionalists can be safely expected to direct attention to its recent deliberations when they are next invited to indulge in a little revolution as a side line to their ordinary peaceful vocations.

The position of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers' members in the United States and Canada has always been a problem, to the home branches, and opinions have been pretty sharply divided as to their end. The Rt. Hon.

G. N. Barnes, M. P., member of the British War Cabinet, created consternation some years ago by declaring that if it lay in his power he would cast them off from the parent body. Mr. Barnes was at one time the general secretary of the society and still occupies a proud position in the hearts and regard of his fellow members.

No Fusion With Americans

Making the journey expressly for the purpose of stating the case for the International Association of Machinists, Mr. Fred Hewitt and Mr. J. A. McClelland urged that a better understanding should be agreed upon, and that a system of transfer should be arranged that would enable Amalgamated Society of Engineers members visiting the United States to become associated with the American body. It is safe to say that, but for the opposition from the American and Canadian representatives of the society, the home delegates would in all probability have agreed to the proposal, having now become convinced, with Mr. Barnes, that the interests of operative engineers in America could be well left in the hands of the International Association of Machinists Society. Mr. Fred Wood, member of the American council of the society, and Mr. J. R. Prain, secretary of the Canadian council of the same, represented the members and opposed any scheme of fusion with the American body.

Honors appear to have been fairly even, for no decision will be reached until the return of three delegates from the home branches who have since been deputed to journey to the United States and to Canada to carry out an independent inquiry on the spot.

A decision connected with, and arising out of, an anomaly in regard to the payment of the state old age pension makes the recipient of superannuation benefit from the society forgo his claim upon reaching the age of 70 years, providing he is eligible to claim the state pension.

It has always been a sore point with the unions, also, friendly societies, who provide a superannuation allowance for their members, that the government old age pension is only paid to those who, upon reaching the age of 70, have less than a certain income per week.

Meeting the "Rainy Day"

In the case of trade unionists and friendly society members, this means in many instances that they are debarred entirely from enjoying the state allowance. That the position is a monstrous anomaly is evident from a consideration of the actual operation of the act. Those who, in addition to their trade union activities, have contributed over a long period of years to meet the "rainy day," are denied the privileges granted to a less careful fellow workman who has perhaps lived for the day alone.

During the passing of the bill through Parliament, the few Labor members then in the House of Commons strongly protested against the clause and endeavored unsuccessfully to amend it.

Having failed to bring the mountain to Muhammad the engineers are endeavoring to bring Muhammad to the mountain, for they have decided that their superannuated members shall receive only "such amount as will entitle them to receive the full amount from the State."

There is this proviso to meet a possible contingency, that, in the event of the law being altered and the anomaly

removed, the full amount due from the union shall be restored to them.

The foregoing alteration may or may not be justified, but the present writer would not be surprised if the Registrar of Friendly Societies, to whom all alterations of rule have to be submitted, refuses to sanction the new rule, arguing that, as the superannuated members had contributed toward the benefit, they are entitled to receive it in full; and if the trade unions are dissatisfied with the Old Age Pensions Act, then they must endeavor to influence Parliament to amend it.

There was one further indication revealing the bitter hostility of the extremists toward the government and those of their officials who assisted various government departments to defeat the German menace. It was calmly proposed that any union member who had accepted a government appointment during the war should not be eligible for an official position in the union. This remarkable "democratic" proposition would at once rule out nearly a score of the best intellects in their ranks, who, to their eternal credit, gladly came forward at the invitation of the government to do what best they might in their various ways during a period of extreme anxiety and crisis.

And it is greatly to the credit of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers delegate meeting that they obstinately refused to be stampeded into adopting such a stupid and revengeful proposition.

Thus, almost at every point where the industrialists defeated—and by no means majorities. All of which gives one gladly to think that the British engineers (and probably this is true of other workers, too) have much more stability and sense of social consciousness than one is on occasions inclined to believe.

TROLLEY WORKERS SEEK LIVING WAGE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Eighty cents an hour, or \$6.40 a day, is the minimum living wage of streetcar workers, W. Jett Lauck, representing the Amalgamated Association of Trolley Employees, declared yesterday in closing the case for Labor before the Federal Railways Commission.

"I believe, for the present," he said, "everybody would be satisfied to get a living wage of \$6.40, although it is likely that old differentials (as between skilled and unskilled workmen) would gradually come back."

He added that he believed such a scale should apply to all employees more than 21 years of age, with agreements covering payment to minors or superannuated workers.

"If we are to have any measure of economic democracy in this country," he said, "it is self-evident that workmen must receive a living wage. The public must, and I am satisfied will, agree to this."

LARGE DRY DOCK READY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The largest dry dock and ship repair plant south of Newport News, Virginia, is virtually completed at New Orleans. It was opened for repair work on Oct. 1, and the dry-dock department will be opened on Oct. 15. The plant was built at a cost of \$3,000,000 by the Jahncke Dry Dock & Ship Repair Company, Inc. Approximately 20 acres of land are occupied.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM GAINS IN STRIKE

Monday Looked Forward to as the Decisive Day in the Steel Controversy—Mills Tied Up Will Attempt to Resume Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—Conditions here in the steel strike have changed little in the past 24 hours, and both sides apparently have adopted the watchful waiting policy. Both, however, claim gains.

That Monday will prove the "big day" of the strike, the turning point, the operators say, is a foregone conclusion. On Monday practically every mill center in the Pittsburgh, western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and northern West Virginia districts, now tied up by the strike, will attempt to resume operations. Mill officials say that this will end the strike in so far as these districts are concerned. There has been a growing tendency on the part of the men in districts where absolute suspensions are in force to return to work, and it is figured now that only the reopening of the plants is necessary to end the struggle.

Rumors that strike leaders are now planning some move to end the strike without surrender were circulated widely in this district yesterday. It is said something definite in this direction may be attempted while the Senate investigating committee is here.

None of the strike leaders would talk on this subject except to make absolute denial, but steel men assert it is true. The plan at present, it is said, is to retire just as gracefully as possible, and to this end a meeting of the national organizing committee will be held here in the near future. It is asserted that another strike is planned for about two years hence, at which time the organizers expect to have every mill in the country almost 100 per cent unionized.

"Wait for Monday," was the statement of both sides as the second week of the strike ended. And well-informed persons say that Monday will turn the tide one way or the other.

Money for Strike Benefits

Union Officials to Consider Ways of Raising \$2,000,000 a Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—That the union officials directing the strike of the iron and steel workers anticipate a "long and bitter fight," was shown here yesterday, when it was announced that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and the National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers will meet in Washington on Monday for the purpose of considering ways and means for raising \$2,000,000 a week with which to pay strike benefits to approximately 250,000 employees of the country-wide steel plants who are now on a strike.

This announcement was made by John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the national strike committee, who is directing the strike from this city during the absence of William Z. Foster, who yesterday testified in Washington before the special committee of the United

States Senate, which is investigating the strike.

Chairman Fitzpatrick also called attention to the fact that the meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to act on a strike was probably without precedent in the history of the present organizations of union labor in this country or Canada. The Washington meeting was called for the purpose of "discussing the handling of and financing the steel strike."

The strike benefits to be paid by the strikers will be based on the system followed by the big international unions. In most of these \$7 per week is paid to a single man and \$9 to a married man.

Strike Closes Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

DULUTH, Minnesota.—Efforts of local business men having failed to settle the miners' strike in the Ely district, properties of the Oliver Mining Company are being boarded up and have been closed down for the season. The shaft of the Joan Mine, on Cuyuna Range, was destroyed by a charge of dynamite. It is believed no men are on strike at the Minnesota Steel Company's plant here.

Progress in Chicago District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Efforts of the steel companies in this section to increase operation with slowly infiltrating workers continued yesterday, while police measures to protect these employees from intimidation were increased. Union leaders, for their part, enlarged their efforts to sustain morale. Unusually heavy fines were laid in Gary, Indiana, against men arrested with concealed weapons. Some renewed company activities were reported from several points, and at Gary it seemed established that the corporation's big plant was making headway, handicapped by shortage of men, but measurably effective.

PRINTING TRADES DISPUTE DEADLOCKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The deadlock in the printing industry continues, neither the local unions, on one hand, nor the employers, backed by the International Union, on the other, giving way, and work in more than 250 magazine and periodical shops is practically at a standstill.

Two new locals are being organized to take the place of those outlawed. International officials report progress in this organization, but the locals say they are holding all their men. Individual compositors have begun to walk out "on vacation," but the Typographical Union denies responsibility for such action. The locals say the employers are confusing the issue by telling the public that the trouble is caused by the secession of the pressmen from the International.

NEW MACHINE COAL CUTTERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

MANCHESTER, England.—Various colliery firms in the Manchester and Bolton (Lancs) districts are introducing more electrical and compressed air coal-cutting machines—or "ironmen,"

as the colliers term them. The Earl of Ellesmere, who is one of the largest mine owners in the kingdom, is using compressed air coal-cutting machines in an increasing scale in some of his mines in the Walsden (Lancs) district and has had an elaborate plant put down for working them.

SOCIALISTS READY TO ANNOUNCE PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Although the Socialists will meet in Lexington, Mass., tomorrow afternoon, chiefly to ratify the party's local candidates, it is expected that the speakers will come out boldly with the assertion that the only remedy for present conditions is the complete control of property, production and distribution by the wage earners. Julius Gerber, secretary of the local New York Socialist Party, is quoted as saying: "The battle will be taken out in the open, just as emphatically as if we were fighting for the control of the entire country."

The Socialists say that the Democrats and Republicans, for years antagonizing each other merely to excite the electorate, have now united against the Socialists wherever the latter have a chance to win. James O'Neal, candidate for president of the Board of Aldermen, and Algernon Lee, candidate for reelection as alderman, are expected to discuss this issue.

FACTS ARE SOUGHT IN JADWIN CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Inquiries were made by the War Department yesterday to the United States representative in Warsaw, Poland, about the news report that Brig. Gen. Edsard Jadwin, of the United States Army, had been executed by Bolsheviks, who were said to have captured him near Fastoff in the Ukraine, while he was en route to Kieff. General Jadwin had been a member of the Morgenthau Commission to investigate alleged pogroms in Poland, and was ordered by the American peace delegation to go to Kieff to investigate conditions in the Ukraine. A British officer, Lieut. H. A. Rowe, was said to have been captured with him and also executed by the Bolsheviks.

AMERICAN TROOPS ABROAD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Brest and Paris will be the only sectors in which active American garri- sons will be maintained after Oct. 10, the War Department announced yesterday. Small detachments of railway and signal corps troops will be busy for some time in outlying districts, and a contingent of about 55 officers and men will remain in England attending to liquidation matters. Commissioned personnel serving with the American forces in Germany will be limited to 400 men hereafter, the shortage of officers necessitating this reduction.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES TO CLOSE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States Employment Service yesterday notified its federal directors to close the state federal employment offices on Oct. 10, because of lack of funds.

WOMEN ARE GIVEN ADDED DELEGATES

Three More Representatives in Industrial Conference Named—Railroad Brotherhoods Seek Larger Voice at the Meetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Recognition of the right of the women of the United States to a larger representation in the national industrial conference than the one delegate named to represent Labor, was announced yesterday by the Secretary of Labor, who has appointed Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Ida M. Tarbell and Miss Gertrude Barnum as delegates, with the approval of President Wilson.

Mrs. Catt is president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association; Miss Tarbell is a writer of note on industrial subjects and an opponent of suffrage for women, and Miss Barnum is said to be one of the best-informed women on Labor conditions in the United States, having served during the war in the Bureau of Investigations of the United States Department of Labor. The woman delegate already named to the conference is Miss Sara Conboy, who was appointed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Efforts are being made to adjust the demand of the 14 railroad brotherhoods and unions for larger representation in the conference than the number assigned to them by the President. Ten of the unions are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and are represented in the delegation Mr. Gompers named, while the four railroad unions not affiliated with the federation were to have one delegate each.

This division is objected to by the 10 unions, who ask that two of the representatives assigned to the four brotherhoods be assigned to them. A partial solution is believed to have been reached by the naming of Bert M. Jewell, acting president of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, that is one of the 10 unions affiliated with the federation, as a substitute delegate for Charles G. Dawes, a banker of Chicago, who could not attend.

The conference will begin at 2:30 o'clock on Monday afternoon in the building of the Pan-American Union. John Barrett, retiring director-general of the Pan-American Union, will welcome the delegates to the building, and William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, is expected to deliver the opening address. The conference will then organize by electing permanent officers. No program has been outlined.

Figures issued by the United States Railroad Administration show that the number of women employed by the railroads under government control decreased from 86,519 to 82,294, or 4.9 per cent, from April 1 to July 1. The greatest decrease was in round-house work, 23.6 per cent, while the number of women employed in shop work decreased 18 per cent. Clerical and semi-clerical work still engages more than three-fourths of the total number in the industry.

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NEW YORK TO CHERBOURG AND SOUTHAMPTON	
MAURETANIA	Oct. 28, Nov. 22
NEW YORK—PLYMOUTH CHERBOURG—LONDON	
CARACAS	Nov. 1, Dec. 6
NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH HAVRE AND LONDON	
SAKONIA	Oct. 14, Nov. 18
NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON	
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MONARCHIST TREND AMONG PORTUGUESE

Monarchical Movement Active, Though Obviously This Activity Is Not Carried on Openly in Portugal

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIGO, Spain.—If little is heard outside Portugal and Spain in these days of anything active in the way of monarchist propaganda since the failure of the rising under Paiva Couceiro early in the year, let it not be assumed that there are no plottings or that there is not even great activity and keenness in the monarchist circles, for there is. But obviously this activity is not in Portugal, or openly in Portugal, and it is not the business of the Portuguese and their censorship to circulate news concerning it or to permit others to do so. Nor, again, is it the business of the statesmen and politicians to recognize openly the existence of these movements and give them the advertisement they need, tending it only in small measure to the further unsettlement of a people already restless. However, with a new presidency and a better disposition among politicians, a more earnest effort is being made to tranquillize the country.

The fact is that monarchist activity is great, and, at the least excuse, if the existing régime were to fall into sudden or unexpected difficulties, it would slip in. It is commonly understood that it was watching the recent general elections closely and was hoping for some encouragement from them, but they failed in this respect. How well prepared it is in some respects it is difficult to calculate. Recently the Portuguese authorities seized a large quantity of firearms and munitions at the frontier at Badajoz, which the monarchists were trying to smuggle into Portugal.

Monarchists Arrested

Some weeks ago at Valencia and Braga it was reported that royalists and Sidonists in large numbers had been trying to cross the frontier at Portela do Homo and at a place some nine kilometers from Valencia do Minho, which attempt was stopped. Various arrests of monarchists have been made at Oporto. One of these arrested persons is Captain Feliciano da Costa, and another Captain Camellera, both accused of royalist machinations, and both associated with Sidonio Paes during the period of his presidency. The royalist activities of the late colleagues of Paes seem to cast a certain reflection on the much-disputed sentiments and dispositions of the latter.

But while there is a certain strength and even enthusiasm in the royalist movement now, this restless community which is still of the firm belief that the Republic will never endure, is sadly divided and unhappy as to the question of its leadership, and is wrangling with itself in a manner most extraordinary and at the same time entertaining to all who are not mainly concerned. Outside Portugal the main royalist centers are Vigo, the nearest Spanish town of consequence to the north of Portugal, and Tuy, the Spanish place just across the bridge from Valencia in Portugal.

A Royalist Center

Tuy is a great royalist center; it is the ideal jumping-off and preparing place, since it is only a few minutes from Portuguese soil, and the part it took in the rising at the beginning of this year is well known. Large numbers of royalists are now again comfortably settled at this place, despite the understanding that the Spanish Government was going to clear them all out and made some show of doing so. They are back again and are being supplied with funds for their maintenance, which it is understood came from a committee established in Madrid. It is said that nobody gets less than 5 pesetas a day, and that they are guaranteed such emoluments for a period of not less than four years. Here, however, there is no expectation of an early rising.

In the meantime they are impressed somewhat with the intelligence that the tribunals at Oporto, which are dealing with the persons arrested in connection with the January rising, are generally showing themselves merciful and inflicting only small penalties. The sentence of two colonels to four years' imprisonment to be followed by eight years' deportation is the severest of recent sentences. The president-elect, Mr. Almeida, has intimated his desire to begin his presidential labors with a general amnesty of political prisoners. While such indications give a certain amount of satisfaction to royalists, they are attributed more to fear or political expectation than humanitarian clemency on the part of the Republicans.

But upon the all-important question of leadership an extraordinary state of doubt and intrigue seems to exist. The royalists still in the main cling to the idea of the return of Manoel, but were sadly disappointed by his non-appearance at the beginning of the year. Many of the leading royalists at Tuy say that Manoel does not encourage the idea of revolt against the existing régime, and declare that if his return to Portugal should be impossible then they will become Republicans. Other most eminent Braganças, however, have great confidence and pretend that they believe that England and the United States will assist Dom Manoel's return. Recently there was a persistent rumor that an important meeting was held at Oporto or Hendaye of monarchist elements that belong or belonged to the Portuguese Army, which meeting was attended by a traveler who brought instructions from England. Many royalists are understood to be congregated on the French frontier.

But much more extraordinary than this is the statement more than once

repeated and with some circumstantial detail that there have been negotiations with Don Jaime de Bourbon, the Spanish pretender, with the idea of his becoming the Portuguese royalist candidate! It is almost beyond doubt that something in this direction has taken place. One monarchist individual of consequence declares that a royalist deposition has been to France where Don Jaime is, to offer him the leadership of their cause, and that Jaime showed himself unwilling, but another version of the story is that it was Jaime himself who opened the negotiations, which he did because of the existence of the deep divisions in the Jaime ranks in Spain which make his cause in that country look hopeless. In this latter view there is at least some sense, and if Jaime wants activity he may have better prospects in Portugal than Spain, but whether the Portuguese would take kindly to him is another matter.

Yet another absorbing diversion in this monarchist business is in regard to Paiva Couceiro, the leader of the last rising. By newspapers and others Couceiro has been disposed of finally several times. He has fallen in battle, been captured by the republicans and held prisoner, has disposed of himself, has passed away peacefully and unrepentant, and so forth. Actually, beyond any doubt, he is thoroughly alive and vigorous, and is neither in Portugal nor near the frontier but comfortably away in Spain. He has recently been interviewed and has given expression to some of his hopes and beliefs, once more proposing that the question of monarchy or republic should be submitted to the Portuguese people. He gives a hint of displeasure toward Dom Manoel because the latter did not make his appearance at the psychological moment.

Anti-Couceiro Campaign

This has led to a violent campaign against Paiva Couceiro conducted from Vigo by the Count Gomes de Penella, once an officer in the Portuguese Army and a royalist leader, who in the columns of the newspaper, La Concordia of Vigo, is making all kinds of accusations against Couceiro, who is alleged to have been attempting to serve his own ends too much, which is said to be the reason why Manoel did not assist him. The Count de Penella says that Couceiro had none of the necessary qualities of a great leader of such a movement as this, and is entirely mistaken in his estimate of his own popularity in Portugal, and that if there are no better royalists than he in Portugal the country is doomed to interminable suffering. Couceiro from afar retorts that Penella himself fled in a cowardly manner at the first incursion of the royalists into Portugal. Penella's attacks are not generally liked by the royalist community and he himself is at the present time writing his articles for La Concordia in prison, being held there for shooting another royalist named Calabazos, who went to him to complain that his writings were damaging the cause.

CAMILLE HUYSMANS ON LABOR CONFERENCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In an interview which he granted to the correspondent of L'Humanité, Camille Huysmans, the Belgian delegate, expressed some optimistic views. Mr. Huysmans declared that in his opinion the present conference was merely a meeting of the Permanent International Commission whose mission it is to pronounce itself on the political problems of the moment, according to the spirit of the Berne decisions, in order to prepare for the General Congress to be held in Geneva in 1920. The rôle of the Lucerne Conference was in consequence very limited, but the situation was such that it exceeded the fixed limits traced beforehand, and this permanent commission had in many cases found itself obliged really to act the part of a conference or even of a congress.

The Conference of Lucerne was specially characterized by the fact that the violent opposition so noticeable at Berne and even at Amsterdam, had considerably diminished. Certain delegates whom war had separated, were today more united than others who fought side by side during the war. This fact seems to have particular weight in the eyes of Mr. Huysmans, for the good reason that it is under the influence of this union that the discussion of the problem of responsibilities will take place at Geneva.

"The bourgeoisie is doing all it can to divide the Labor classes," he said. "I am not of opinion that these efforts should be encouraged. If light is necessary, unity is even more so."



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FRENCH CHAMBER ANALYZES TREATY

French Peace Commission Finds Conditions Imposed on Germany Satisfactory to France

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The peace commission appointed by the Chamber of Deputies, studied the treaty of Versailles for several weeks. It dissected the treaty chapter by chapter. It listened to ministers and to the French delegates at the Peace Conference, it approved of most of the special reports, and at the end of its work, Louis Barthou presented his general report to the Chamber.

Almost all the members thought that the conditions imposed upon Germany might, as a whole, be regarded as satisfactory to France; but the majority of the members also consider that there were numerous omissions and imperfections in the peace treaty. According to the judicial expression of one of the most important members of the commission "the treaty is weak in its executive means. To make it give all that it apparently promises, will necessitate constant and unflinching energy."

German Unity Not Threatened

In a general manner, the commission regretted that the conference, instead of destroying the work of 1871, which was crowned by the unity of the German Empire, did not even try to break up this unity which was the source of the last war and of all the misfortunes of Europe. The conference, far from weakening German unity, it considered, had rather strengthened it, and the ceremony of June 28 in Versailles, although it may bring compensations of amour-propre to France, in no way annulled the ceremony at Versailles on Jan. 18, 1871, which witnessed in that same Galérie des Glaces the formation of the German Empire.

Finally, many members made reservations or expressed some anxiety concerning the subject of the financial reparations to be made by Germany. The declaration made by President Wilson in Washington, that no agreement had been made between the Allies as to the redistribution of the sums to be received from Germany, greatly troubled several members who saw in this negligence a very unfortunate omission. Others expressed regret that France had not obtained the consent of her allies to force Germany to pay down immediately a sum of 5,000,000,000 francs to be deducted from what she was to receive.

In conclusion the majority of the commission was in favor of proposing the ratification of the treaty of June 28; but it made every reservation as to the clauses which seemed to it to be defective or dangerous. These reservations were very clearly seen in the general report which Louis Barthou deposited in the Chamber in the name of the commission.

Publication Opposed

As for the publication of the discussions of the conference, about which there was some talk a few days ago, the Chamber does not appear to insist upon this publicity. These discussions would only concern the big commissions and the sub-commissions of the conference; they are, for the most part, concerned with technical terms, and afford small interest. President Wilson was opposed to their being divulged, and Mr. Clemenceau produced a telegram before the commission from the President of the United States asking that the publication of these retrospective documents should be postponed.

The discussions at the conferences of the "Big Four" would have been much more interesting for the Chamber, and for history. Not a trace of writing has been preserved of these councils at which the fate of Europe was decided.

IRELAND'S DIRECT TRADE WITH FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Dublin Chamber of Commerce held a largely attended meeting recently to discuss the question of direct trade with France. There were also present Mr. Hauvette, representative of the French Department of Commerce in England, and Mr. Blanche, the French Consul in Dublin. Mr. Blanche said there were great difficulties to fight against, owing to the war and reduced exports, and also to the established habit of merchants trading through London. An-

other point was whether the ships should be provided for the possible trade, or whether they should follow the advice of those who said, "Let us have the trade and ships will follow."

Mr. Hauvette said he had come over from England to try to organize a temporary exhibition for the beginning of next winter to display French silks and ribbons and other articles in great demand. If this was successful a permanent office would be established in Dublin, and a regularly renewed supply of samples would be kept. Their sympathy had brought them to Dublin, for he thought that Ireland was the nation next to France in the heart of every Frenchman.

His office had been formed to bring French producers into direct contact with Irish and English consumers. These producers now wanted to take the place occupied by the Germans before the war. One of the French Government's reasons for creating this office was the immense wealth lost to France by the war and the destruction of her industries which had to be re-created and reorganized. He himself thought that commerce should be developed first, because he did not think shipowners would establish a service until it was evident that it was going to be a paying proposition. He wanted to know what class of French articles should be exhibited, and when the exhibition should be held. They, the French, meant business, and if it was a case of "nothing doing," then they must do in England what they could not do in Ireland.

OPERA DIRECTORS ARRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Giallo Gatti-Casazza, director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and Cleofonte Campanini, director of the Chicago Opera Company, arrived here Thursday evening by the steamer Dante Alighieri from Italy. With them came a number of opera singers, including both principal artists and members of the chorus. Both directors have already made extended announcements of their plans for the coming season.

ANATOLE FRANCE ON FRENCH TEACHING

Academician Addresses Federation of Syndicate of Teachers and Defines His Conception of Their Great Task

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Federation of the Syndicate of Teachers recently held a congress at the Hôtel de Ville of Tours, the chief feature of which was the speech made by Anatole France of the Académie Française and president of the federation. It is well known that the great writer is an ardent Socialist, which fact considerably disturbs his colleagues of the Académie, who are for the most part distinctly "réactionnaire." The congress discussed with special care the all-important question of the reform in teaching, which problem figures on the program of the syndical congress to be held at Lyons.

Teacher's Task Defined

Anatole France opened the session consecrated to this debate by a speech of the like of which he alone possesses the secret, an admirable mingling of irony, sentiment and doctrine—in which he traced a program of human instruction worthy of the delicate philosopher who wrote "Les Opinions de Jérôme Coquard," and in which he defined his conception of the great task which is now incumbent upon French teachers.

Taking as starting-point the words of Mr. E. Glaz, secretary of the federation, who affirmed that the "war has demonstrated that popular education of tomorrow must be quite different from that of yore" Mr. Anatole France declared that by forming the child the teacher determined the future.

"In the social and moral disorder created by war and consecrated by the

peace which followed war, you have everything to do. Therefore elevate your courage and your thought," he said. "You must create a new humanity, you must awaken new intelligences if you do not wish Europe to fall into imbecility and barbarism. Man does not change! Yes! he has changed since the age of caverns, sometimes for the worse, sometimes for the better. He changes according to environment, and education transforms him as much and perhaps more than climate and nourishment. In truth, no one should allow that education to continue which (for it was about the same in all so-called civilized peoples) favored the frightful catastrophe under which the world is still half buried.

"Firstly, one must banish from school all that might make children love war and its crimes; this alone will demand long and constant efforts, if all defensive coverings are not soon whirled away by the gust of universal revolution. For in our bourgeoisie and even in our proletariat those destructive instincts with which we so justly reproach the Germans, are carefully cultivated."

Anatole France then went on to exhort his auditors to break with all these traditions which inculcated in youthful minds the taste of militarism and its consequences. The rôle of the teacher should consist in making children love peace and its works, and the orator further advocated the doctrines of Internationalism so dear to the followers of Karl Marx.

"He (the teacher) must banish from teaching all that excites the child to hate foreigners or even the enemy of yesterday. Not for the reason that one should be indulgent to crime or absolve all culprits, but because every community at every hour is composed of more victims than criminals, and also because all peoples have much to forgive one another."

An End to Hate

"My friends, make hate be hated! It is the most necessary and simple part of your task. The state into which France and the whole world have been thrown by a devastating war

imposes upon you duties of an extreme complexity, and in consequence most difficult to accomplish. Pardon me, if I insist upon it; it is the great point upon which all depends.

"Without expecting to find aid or consent, you must completely change primary education in order to form workers. Today there is no place in society but for workers; the rest will be swept away by the whirlwind. Form intelligent workers, well educated in the arts they practice, conscious of what they owe both to the national community and the human community.

"Burn! Burn all those books which teach hatred! Exalt work and love! Form reasonable men, capable of trampling under foot the vain splendors of barbarous glories, and resist the sanguinary nationalisms and imperialisms by which their fathers were crushed. No more industrial rivalries—no more wars; work and peace!"

Citizens of the World

"Whether one wishes it or not, the time has come when one must be a citizen of the world or witness the annihilation of all civilization.

"Reason, wisdom, intelligence, forces of the mind and the heart, which I have always piously invoked, come to me, help me, support my feeble voice, carry it, if possible, to all the peoples of the earth, make it re-echo wherever there exist men of good will to hear the beneficent truth.

"A new order of things is born. The proletariats of the world are still standing erect; they are about to unite in order to form one unique, universal proletarian, and then shall we see accomplished the great Socialist prophecy:

"The union of workers will bring about the peace of the world."

BRIDGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

JACKSONVILLE, Florida.—Work has been commenced on the construction of a \$1,000,000 bridge across the St. Johns River at Jacksonville. The bridge will be of concrete and iron. Work was begun with a ceremonial program.



54th ANNIVERSARY SALES of Shepard Stores

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INSTEAD of one Anniversary Sale, lasting but six days, as heretofore, there begins Monday a series of 63 Anniversary Sales, opening, running their courses, and closing throughout the month.

Each day will see the opening of a new group of these Sales, announced with full details. Each sale may be so announced but once, for new sales are always pressing on.

Because all merchandise in these sales is scarce, and the Anniversary Prices so much below the market, we must refuse to sell to dealers or customers buying to sell again.

DRAPERY MATERIALS

by the Yard

—Six months ago we laid in twenty-five thousand yards of Cretonnes and Curtain Materials for the Anniversary Sale—today there is a wealth of materials for you to choose from at prices far below those that generally prevail.

Cretonne

American Cretonnes 29c a Yard
—The designs are good, especially appropriate for bedrooms. They are mostly flowery patterns; one rosebud pattern on a white ground is charming, indeed, and will lend daintiness to any boudoir.
—Another has blue, a rather deep Dutch blue with pink flowers. There are some in the deeper tapestry colors, browns and greens. These would sell today for 40c.

Cretonnes, 39c a Yard

Old-Fashioned Chintz Patterns are being used now for cretonnes. One of these at 39c has small blue and pink flowers on a black ground. Others have birds and flowers in duller shades of brown and green—still others are white, with flowers of pink. These would be priced at 50c today.

Exceptionally Heavy Cretonnes

—Some are taken from our own stock and would sell for 85c to 1.00 today. Now 59c
—One that is sure to lend light to a room that lacks sunshine is on a gold background with flowers of blue. Cretonne, with Dutch children at play, will make cunning nursery curtains.
—A fine sand colored crepe has a Chinese design in greens and Japanese reds.

Velvet and Tapestry

Velvet—For beautiful, rich overhangings in blue, brown, green, and rose. Regular price, 3.50 to 4.00. We have taken it, and it is an excellent quality, from our own stock and are selling it at 2.95 a yard.

Tapestries—They are scarce today, but we have a small group of them from our own stock that are at special prices. They are a very heavy weave and the foliage designs in shades of green, brown, red, and blue are tasteful and beautiful. Oftentimes a rich tapestry will be even more expressive for wall decoration than a picture.

—In a dignified living room, hangings of tapestry are very beautiful. For upholstering furniture it is much used. Not only is it a satisfactory way of lending color—it is likewise durable. Regular prices, 3.50 to 4.50.

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(Winter Street—Third Floor)

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BOSTON

Programs of each day's sales will be found about the street floor of the store.

We urge that you plan to visit these sales within three days of the announced opening.

TURKISH DESIGNS UPON ARMENIA

Member of American Commission Says British Troops Must Remain, as Salvation of the People Depends Upon Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In view of the situation created by the withdrawal of British troops from the Caucasus, a special interest attaches to an account of the situation in that part of the world given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London recently by Walter George Smith, a lawyer of Philadelphia, who is a member of the American Commission for the Relief of the Near East.

Mr. Smith was in Constantinople throughout the spring, except for a period during which he conducted an inspection of the relief work in the Caucasus. In June he left for Paris on a special mission to secure the repatriation of the Armenians of the Caucasus, and later, upon hearing of the intended withdrawal of the British troops, he has devoted himself to endeavoring to avert what he regards as this threatened calamity by presenting the situation at the Peace Conference in Paris, and to high political authorities in London.

Situation Acute

After recalling that the American Commission for the Relief of the Near East was incorporated by special Act of Congress when the news of the original massacres in Turkey reached the United States, Mr. Smith stated that, of the \$30,000,000 more already subscribed, \$25,000,000 have so far been expended upon the relief of the survivors throughout the Turkish Empire. "Gradually," he said, "conditions have become more tolerable in the southern parts of the Empire, but in the Caucasus the situation is acute."

About 500,000 Armenians fled from the Turks and Kurds into Armenia and Georgia north of the Mount Ararat range owing to the destruction of reserve provisions by the Turks in the war with Russia. The plight of these people was desperate. The Relief Commission concentrated a large part of its efforts toward meeting the situation, and Herbert Hoover, representing the Food Commission, gave aid by sending monthly 5000 tons of flour to Batum, the Black Sea port of Georgia, whence it was transferred by the only line of railway in that region to Tiflis, and thence to Erivan, Alexandropol and other points in Russian Armenia. In addition to this, food supplies, clothing, shoes, and other necessities were furnished from America, the United States Government giving the free use of its transports, and numbers of volunteer workers going out to take charge.

"In consequence of the efforts covering a long period of time, the misery has abated in the Caucasus, but there are still scores of thousands of suffering refugees. Until the genial spring weather came they sat along the streets in the towns and perished. Later they were able to get some little nourishment by cooking the roots of herbs and grasses."

"The relief work has been systematic and far-reaching. In the orphan asylums and under the general care of the commission's workers there are more than 40,000 children—mostly orphans. Soup kitchens have been opened, and employment given to many adults in the street cleaning, and in cotton and wool factories. Schools are also being carried on with systematic manual training, and so great is the recuperative power of the Armenians that they respond almost immediately when given nourishment and reasonable sanitary care."

Problem of Repatriation

"The great problem is the repatriation of these people, for it is obviously beyond the power of any private enterprise to carry on such expensive relief indefinitely. There will be no harvest to look forward to this year, as the refugees are pocketed in Armenia with hostile tribes and Turks all about them. They cannot return to their own villages, or they would be killed. It remains for the statesmanship and humanity of the allied powers in conference in Paris to devise some means of giving them the opportunity of earning their living."

"Unfortunately, there has been a policy of drift, while the situation, politically, has grown worse. Order has been kept in the Caucasus only by reason of the presence of British troops numbering about 20,000, largely Anglo-Indians. Notice was given to the Peace Conference in the spring that these troops would be withdrawn, and it was stated that Italy would send others in their stead. This latter plan has fallen through, however, and the British Cabinet announced a short time ago that the withdrawal of British troops would soon begin."

"This was the signal for the massing of Turkish, Kurdish, and Tartar troops on the borders of Armenia ready to crush the country and complete the destruction of its inhabitants. Imporing telegrams have been received during the past few weeks from consular officers, relief workers, and others familiar with the situation, setting out the certainty of anarchy if once military protection is withdrawn. The railways have been kept open by detachments of British troops along the lines in Georgia and Armenia, and when they are withdrawn all railway and telegraphic communication must necessarily stop."

Appeal to British

"A most earnest appeal has been made to the British Cabinet to delay the execution of the order until public opinion may express itself with full knowledge of the facts. Obviously, all of the charity of the American public will be lost with the extinction of its object and the cessation of its schools, for a successful onslaught upon Russia Armenia will almost certainly

cause the revival of massacres elsewhere in Turkey beyond the military zones."

"It is, of course, true that there are no greater obligations on Great Britain to maintain Armenia than upon the other Allies, but the British troops are there, and, even in the best circumstances, if others are to take their place it would require weeks, if not months, to get them there. The commission appointed by the President of the United States has about completed its examination of conditions in Turkey and will soon make its report. Colonel Haskell of the United States Army has been sent out with full diplomatic authority by the allied powers, and will have all the resources of the Hoover commission and of the American Relief Commission at his disposal. General Harbord, chief of staff to General Pershing, is going out as special representative of the United States to look into the situation."

Fate of Armenia

"In these circumstances there is a prospect of the Peace Conference taking up the Turkish situation during the autumn, and it is earnestly hoped that the British Cabinet will suspend the withdrawal of its troops, especially as public attention has been only recently directed upon the problem involved."

It means nothing less than the survival or extinction of the great bulk of the Armenian people. Already 800,000 have perished as the result of massacre and deportation since 1915; 1,500,000 remain. They will meet the fate of the others, and the satanic plans of the Young Turks, made with the knowledge of Germany, will be successful unless Great Britain prevents it.

"Whatever may have been the mistakes of the force in the past, whatever may be the pressure upon British resources in the present, upon whomsoever may rest the responsibility for the future, the only salvation for the Armenian people rests in the hands of the British Cabinet. Surely it is not too much to say that the honor of Great Britain and the cause of humanity depend upon them."

IRISH NATIONALISTS CHALLENGE SINN FEIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Mr. Devlin, M. P., was the chief speaker at a great Nationalist meeting at Blackrock, County Louth. It partook of the nature of a challenge to Sinn Fein, and a proof that constitutional nationalism is still a force to be reckoned with. Mr. Devlin pronounced strongly against abstention from Parliament as practiced by the Sinn Fein M. P.'s. He said that never was there a time when Irish representation at Westminster was so necessary or could be so effective as at the present. Even the half dozen in the House had done good work, and he believed that had a party of 80 been there while the Peace Conference was sitting, the situation would have been very different from what it was today. The House of Commons was the head of the Commonwealth and the best public platform in the world.

The responsibility rested on the shoulders of those whom the population of the country had elected, and as the Sinn Fein members had received a majority of Nationalist votes, the Constitutional Nationalist Party had not interfered with or embarrassed them in any way. The Sinn Fein Party had promised everything to their supporters, and the future would decide whether the old policy so fruitful of results, or the new policy so prolific in promises, was the best for Ireland. The boundless prosperity of rural Ireland today, and the beneficent fruits of the Irish Party's activities in the past were evident everywhere, and, except for the events of the last four years, freedom, too, would have been hers, and added Mr. Devlin, "I am profoundly convinced that the establishment of Irish freedom will come, and come soon."

For his part, he said, he stood for settlement on the basis of the Irish convention which he had signed. That settlement would give Ireland the widest and fullest liberty, and it should meet the doubts and objections of Unionists in Ulster by the generous terms it offered to them to join with their fellow countrymen in the creation of an Irish Legislative Assembly that would bring union and strength to every Irish interest, and peace and order to their country.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The savings banks deposits in Canada evidence the remarkable prosperity of the country. During the month of August they increased approximately \$20,000,000, the total standing at \$1,196,632,931. The authorities regard these figures as presaging a successful drive for the coming Dominion loan. The reserve fund for last month totaled \$122,273,225 as against a little over \$114,000,000 for the corresponding month last year. The deposits for the month of August 1918 were just over a billion dollars as compared with the figures above given for last month.

WOMEN LAWYERS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—Nova Scotia's first woman lawyer, Miss Emelyne McKenzie, made her first appearance in court recently and won her first case. The first woman to seek admission to the bar in the Maritime Provinces was Miss French, of St. John, now a successful practitioner in Vancouver, who made application for admission in New Brunswick some 10 years or so ago. Her application aroused a good deal of interest at the time because of the contention, raised in opposition to it, that a woman was not a "person" within the meaning of the governing act.

REDUCING COST OF FUEL TRANSPORT

New Method Is Discussed of Treating Beetroot in France for Production of Alcohol

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In a recent article in the *Democratique Nouvelle*, the engineer, Mr. A. Guiselin, general secretary of the Industrial Commission on Petroleum, discusses a new method of treating beetroot, which will enable the sugar refineries to place themselves nearer the centers of fuel so as to considerably reduce the expense of transport.

Mr. Guiselin says that amongst the realities with which France is confronted one of the most serious is that of reconstructing the sugar refineries destroyed by the war, the production of which reached a figure of 500,000 tons of sugar a year. Where will these refineries be placed, he asks, and what more economical methods of manufacture will be adopted?

Methods of Desiccation

This problem has caused specialists like Mr. de Grobert to favor the application of methods of desiccation for sugar refineries, methods which may be extended to the distillery industry. These processes, which would permit nearly 70 per cent of water to be removed from the raw beet in the manufacture of sugar and alcohol on the spot where the plants are cultivated, would surely considerably extend the radius of action of sugar refineries and distilleries. In this desiccated form beetroot could be transported very economically and could be stored for several months whilst awaiting a propitious moment to be carried to the refineries for treatment; these refineries might consequently be placed near big coal centers, as coal is an important factor in the cost price of sugar and alcohol.

Besides this, desiccation would furnish a uniform and stable raw material, thanks to which, by taking certain precautions, it would be possible for the refineries to work all the year round. Without entering into the details of the operations which desiccation entails, it may be said that they are very simple and can be effected very inexpensively.

It was after receiving the remarkable report of Messrs. Ternbach, de Grobert, and Maunoury that the Consulting Committee of Arts and Manufactures expressed the desire that studies and research for the applica-

tion of desiccation might be generalized and undertaken with all food substances of an industrial character, like beetroot.

It is this desire which induced Mr. Guiselin to go to the French colonies in order to inquire on the spot into the treatment of all kinds of fruits containing sugar, which are actually lost and thrown away, but which, if imported into France in a condensed form, would help to increase the country's resources by making an industrial alcohol for internal combustion engines.

Making Industrial Alcohol

This idea, Mr. Guiselin declares, is not entirely his own, for it was warmly advocated by Mr. Lumet, a specialist on questions of industrial alcohol, as well as by Mr. Bachel, former president of the Society of Civil Engineers of France.

According to the last-named engineer, the quantities of industrial alcohol which could be thus obtained in the nearer French colonies would be quite sufficient to meet the most pressing needs of France; it would be a substitute for petroleum and its essences, which are now imported into France at such great expense, and would consequently be a factor in lowering the French exchange.

In the face of such decided affirmations coming from such qualified authorities, it seems astonishing that, on the eve of the resumption of French industrial activity, these questions should still be in the domain of hypotheses, and that they are not mentioned in the great projects of reconstruction.

Nevertheless, this would be a real solution of the problem of French national industrial alcohol, since these processes of desiccation would make it possible to work industrially, with a maximum of profit and a minimum of expense, raw material which could be renewed incessantly each year, under the bountiful action of the sun, that great source of inexhaustible energy.

It will be seen that the introduction of such methods would enable alcohol to be manufactured at such a price that it would really become the economic national fuel of France.

RENT INQUIRIES STARTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Alleged profiteering in rents is being investigated in both this city and the neighboring one of Pawtucket. A committee elected by the City Council is investigating in Providence, while the Central Trades and Labor Union is conducting the Pawtucket inquiry. The tax assessors are cooperating in both cases.

BRITISH CIVIL AIR FLIGHT TO HOLLAND

Controller-General of Civil Aviation Flies to Amsterdam Exhibition From Felixstowe in Less Than Two Hours' Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Sykes, Controller-General of Civil Aviation, and a number of the officers who accompanied him on his recent visit by flying boat to the Amsterdam aircraft exhibition, have furnished some impressions of their stay in Holland and, incidentally, of the effects of the arrival of the British flying boats at Amsterdam.

The cordial reception accorded to the visitors by General Snyder, president of the exhibition general committee, former Minister for War and the Navy, equally with the courteous attention and hospitality of all with whom General Sykes and his staff came in contact, engendered a very favorable sense in regard to the possibilities of civil aerial traffic between the two countries and of the mutual good feeling which exists between Britain and the Netherlands, the significance of which cannot be overrated.

General Snyder, at a dinner given to General Sykes at the exhibition grounds explained, with regard to the organization of the exhibition, that they had received more assistance from Great Britain than from any other country and looked upon this help as having given vitality to the project. In his reply, General Sykes drew attention to the important fact that in the development of the world's great air routes Great Britain and the Netherlands had many interests in common. On the Australian route, for example, many of the points of vantage were in the Dutch East Indies and therefore they ought to get together and work in union.

The handling of the flying boats on arrival at Amsterdam was regarded by the Dutch people as an extraordinary example of the advance achieved in airmanship during the war. The five machines, flying in formation, circled over the exhibition building and aerodrome before landing in Amsterdam Harbor. Formation flying was an entirely novel spectacle and in conjunction with the landing on the water, when each machine descended on the same spot at regular intervals of two minutes each, it pro-

duced a remarkable demonstration of enthusiasm. It is, of course, understood in Holland that the flying boat and seaplane are types of aircraft particularly suited to the requirements of the Netherlands, which, as is well known, are intersected with broad waterways.

General Sykes chose the air as his means of conveyance simply because it offered the most expeditious and comfortable traveling; it is noteworthy that the five flying boats accomplished the outward journey from Felixstowe in less than two hours and returned against a head wind in under three hours. As the flight was conducted as a routine duty, and passed without mishap to any of the machines from start to finish, it emphasizes once again the practicability of utilizing these craft for regular North Sea services and for over-water communication under similar conditions.

On departure from Amsterdam the British flying boats were given a send-off by two Dutch seaplanes and a number of the allied aeroplanes participating in the exhibition.

CANADA'S ONE BIG UNION

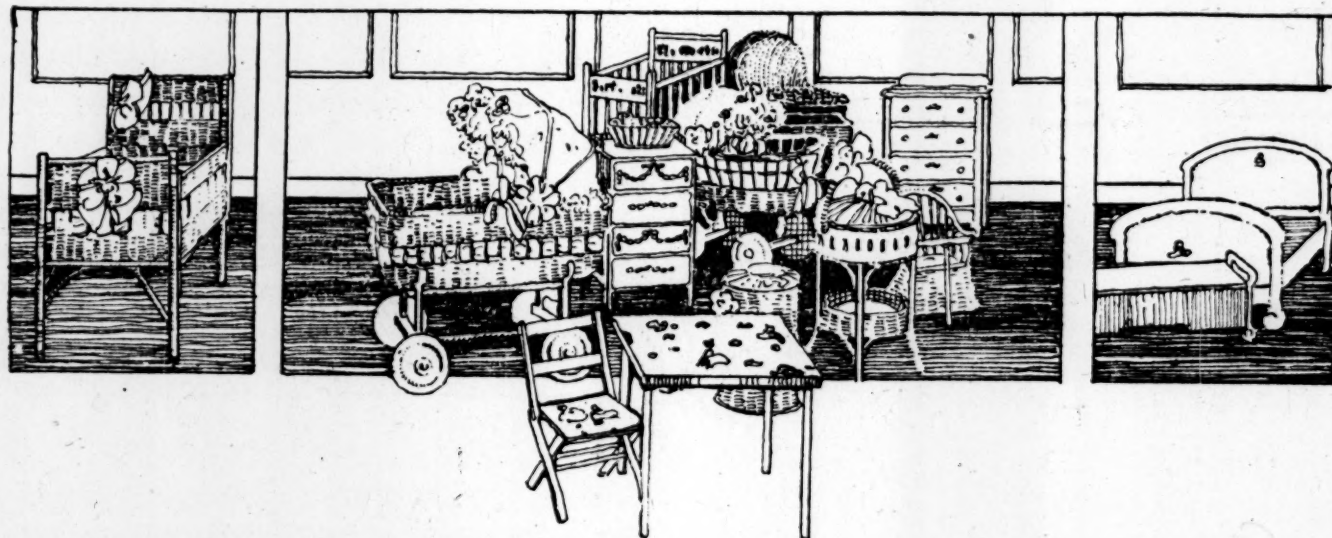
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—William Varley, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who has been working in Winnipeg since June, is of the opinion that the One Big Union which staged the Winnipeg general strike, is doomed. He says its momentum has decreased in a surprising manner. Winnipeg has been its stronghold, both numerically and financially, and between here and Vancouver it has never assumed threatening proportions. However, Mr. Varley points out that the tactics adopted by the One Big Union in the locals are destructive, and are bound for some time to affect the stability of the Labor movement. On the understanding that the One Big Union would not be concerned in the matter, the Trades and Labor Council has adopted the proposal to hold a Labor convention in the near future, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the coming civic elections. Members of the executive assert that no combination of the Trades and Labor Council and the One Big Union was being considered.

The American Legion

60,000 Members in Massachusetts BEFORE OCTOBER 10th, Join Your Home Post

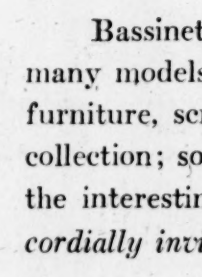
Paine's



NEW BABY SHOPS



Nestled cosily on the seventh floor, conveniently reached by the elevators, yet so quiet and secluded that one instinctively approaches with care "so as not to wake the baby," are the new baby shops. Once inside the doors one almost gasps with admiration, for no other Boston store, it is said, ever displayed so many beautiful and useful furnishings for babies' and little folks' rooms.



Bassinets, plain or beruffled with ribbon, silk and lace in almost as many models as there are of motor cars; cribs of many designs, child's furniture, screens, pens for creepers, and so on through the fascinating collection; some pictured herewith, and all ready to follow or anticipate the interesting arrival. And whether directly interested or not all are cordially invited to see Paine's New Baby Shops.



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Cross Velvet Bag



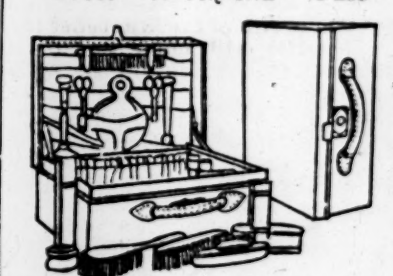
Black or colored chiffon velvet, attractive silk linings, silk-lined coin compartment in center, attached mirror. Designed metal frame, two shirred pockets outside. Bag 9 inches deep. \$25.65

Cross Autumn Gloves



Women's capeskin gloves, one clasp, tan, brown, pearl grey, ivory and buck shade. \$3.25
Mocha gloves, tan, brown, mode, beige and grey, one clasp. \$3.50, \$3.75
Men's tan capeskin gloves, medium weight, one clasp. \$3.50
Mocha gloves, grey and tan, one clasp, with self or black embroidered backs. \$4.25, \$4.50
Children's tan capeskin gloves, one clasp. \$2.00

Cross "Week-end" Case



For women; suit case design, alligator fluffed calfskin leather, tan or grey, moire silk lining, complete toilet and manicure articles, tortoise-shell celluloid. Sizes 14, 16 inches. \$80.55, \$83.85

Cross Wedding Gifts

The Crystal, Wickerware and Furniture Department on our Second Floor will solve your gift perplexity.

Cross Egg Cups



Double egg cups, shown at left, can be used English or American style. Of Royal Worcester china, 3 3/4 inches high over all. In solid colors, or white with floral design, each. \$3.30
The above egg cups may be had in large quantities of one color, or assorted colors if desired.
Cup, at right, plate and removable cup of Royal Worcesterware, solid colors; rack, spoon, salt and pepper shakers of best silver plate. Each. \$13.75

Cross Desk Set



Black glass desk set, nickel mountings, comprising: pad 19x24 inches, stationery rack, ink stand, pen tray, stamp box, calendar, hand blotter, shot jar, note pad and letter opener. \$47.00
Black glass, gilt mountings. \$44.00
Quill pens, extra, from. \$3.00

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RIVALRY IN THE BANANA TRADE

New Company at Kingston Being Well Supported—Immense Profit on Shipments to England

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies.—The banana business continues to stir briskly and somewhat uneasily. Shortage in the supply from other fields in Central America and a good demand with very good prices in the British market, have given keenness to the efforts of the older fruit companies, the United Fruit Company, and the Atlantic Fruit Company, to get hold of fruit here where the crop is a remarkably good one. The latter established company, The Jamaica Shipping Company, which was the first to give the price paid locally for fruit a good lift, to the benefit of the planter, is also buying vigorously.

The three companies are now paying 3s. per bunch, but it is expected that the older companies will strive by raising this price to cut down the newcomer. The latter is being well supported.

The size of the banana shipments to Great Britain is illustrated by the fact that a recent shipment consisted of 100,000 bunches. The price in the English market mentioned as reasonable in a fruit company's advertisement, is 2s. 6d. (60 cents) for a dozen single bananas. A bunch of bananas can be taken to give 144 bananas, which would mean £1 10s. 9d. per bunch. The price paid in this island for the last six or eight months has not been higher than 2s. 6d. (except, of course, the present advance to 3s.). Trainage and handling in Jamaica are put at 1s. 6d., freight in England 6s., handling in England 1s. 6d., making a total of 10s. 6d. per bunch, and a profit secured for the shipper, wholesaler, and retailer of £1 3d. on every bunch. That is, the producer gets 2s. 6d. The consumer pays 30s. 9d. The profit on a single shipment has been estimated at £20,000.

WOMEN OF INDIA DEMAND FRANCHISE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—A public meeting of the women of Bombay was held under the presidency of Mrs. J. J. B. Petit, to record their protest against the recommendations of the Southborough Franchise Committee and the Government of India disqualifying Indian women for the franchise under the reform scheme. There was a fairly large audience of ladies representing all classes of Bombay. Mrs. Petit said that, in her opinion, this disqualification was a great blow to the progress of Indian women. It would ill become a civilized and progressive country like England to do such an injustice and to insult Indian women.

Mrs. Hignabai Tata moved a resolution protesting against the disqualification and drawing the attention of the government to the fact that the women of the Bombay Presidency and other parts were exercising the municipal franchise intelligently, and urging that it was not premature or unpractical for the qualified women to exercise the higher vote and that more sex should not constitute a disqualification. The meeting considered the postponement of the question a distinct grievance and denial of the due rights of women and a likely deterrent to their progress. It earnestly urged the Government of India and the British Parliament to reconsider this question and remove the sex disqualification. In moving the resolution, Mrs. Tata said the sex barrier was out of date. The refusal of the enfranchisement of Indian women would ultimately affect the national welfare. Women of all communities supported the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

CONTINENTAL TRAIN FERRY SCHEMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Modern Transport states that the Soc'ete Centrale des Ferry Boats have acquired the rights previously held by the Inter-Continental Railway Company, Limited, for the establishment of a train ferry service between Newhaven and Dieppe, with the support of the International Sleeping Car Company and the sympathy of the French Government. A further object of the company is to inaugurate a similar service between Harwich and Ostend, supported, it is stated, by the Great Eastern Railway Company and the Belgian Minister of Marine. The journal says: "Tenders have already been invited from a selected list of British shipbuilders on the Tyne, Clyde and Mersey, on a specification for 21-knot vessels accommodating 22-20-ton wagons, or 10 goods wagons and a train of eight passenger vehicles."

A further scheme is that for a train ferry service between Gothenburg and a port on the Humber, either Hull or Immingham. The Swedish Railway Board is understood to have decided on a steam ferry in preference to a cable ferry. The ferryboats are to be provided with four tracks capable of accommodating fifty cars, equivalent to an annual cargo of 120,000 tons.

MAXIMUM RANGES OF WIRELESS TELEPHONY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Speaking at a Royal Air Force demonstration of wireless telephony at Westminster recently, General Seely, the Air Minister, said that in the summer of 1918 the wireless telephony in the Royal Air Force was used to great advantage. The Germans

were thoroughly alarmed, and their aeroplanes studiously avoided the machines of those two squadrons. Wireless telephony had not been developed by the enemy. "In this," said the Minister, "we had got right ahead of our enemies." There was a great future in wireless telephony, he continued. So far the maximum ranges were 165 miles for an airship and 100 miles for an aeroplane, and these ranges could be increased without much difficulty.

The demonstration which took place in the committee room of the House of Lords was attended by members of both houses, and General Trenchard and Major-General Sykes were present. General Seely said: "Will you and your pilot dine with me tonight at the House of Commons?" He was speaking by means of wireless telephony to an observer in a Bristol fighter flying at the height of 8000 feet over Buckingham Palace. Back came the observer's reply, which was audible to every one in the room. "Thank you, General Seely, we shall be very pleased to." And they did.

Those present also had the unique experience of listening to gramophone records, poetry, and speech transmitted from the Royal Air Force telephone station at Apsfield Court about twenty miles from London. The members of both houses were much impressed by the demonstration.

PROPOSED GARDEN SUBURB FOR QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—An important memorandum has been addressed to the Mayor of the city of Quebec by a committee of citizens whose object is to endow Quebec with a model-garden suburb, by utilizing part of the loan of about \$1,000,000 made to the Province by the federal authorities for housing purposes. In accordance with the Housing Act the committee is willing to promote the immediate organization of a bona fide housing company to be incorporated with a limited annual dividend of 6 per cent interest.

"The aim of the future company," says the memorandum, "will be to develop in the city of Quebec a model-garden suburb for the purpose of supplying good housing for about 500 families, belonging to the middle and working classes, preference in each case to be given to large families. From a civic and religious center called 'Canada,' 10 diagonal boulevards will lead to the periphery. These will be named after the provinces of confederation. The avenues will be elliptical and named after Canadian cities belonging to the provinces designated by the boulevards. The garden-suburb will be surrounded by four playgrounds and parks: Ungava, Kewatin, Newfoundland, and Alaska. The

probable period of development will be five years, at the rate of about one hundred families being housed each year, so that the official opening might take place on the first of July, 1927, on the sixtieth anniversary of the Canadian Confederation.

"The total estimated cost will be approximately \$1,500,000, or an average of \$3000 per family housed. Therefore the company shall have an authorized capital of \$225,000 (15 per cent of the estimated cost), it is assumed that a loan will be granted equal to \$1,275,000 (85 per cent of the estimated cost). Advances shall be made by the city of Quebec from time to time, on approved estimates, providing the paid-up capital of the future company is always equal to 15 per cent of the cost of the undertaking."

"The annual rent of the houses shall be fixed at 10 per cent of the total cost of each house and lot. According to the regulations, the houses shall be rented to families whose annual income does not exceed \$3000. However, in special cases, that is, in case of large families, etc., the Minister of Municipal Affairs has the power to grant an exception to the above regulations. Rents will vary from \$15 per month, or less if possible, to \$50 per month, or more in a few cases."

CANADIAN TRADE STATISTICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The trade of Canada for the five months of the fiscal year ending Aug. 31 shows a decline of \$14,155,153. A considerable decrease is shown in the imports and an increase in the value of domestic merchandise exported from Canada. Imports from foreign countries to the value of \$366,254,498 came into the country during the period in question as against \$413,062,734 for the same period last year, showing a decrease of nearly \$47,000,000. The total domestic exports exported during the five months ending August was \$474,448,689 as against \$451,846,814 last year, or an increase of \$22,601,875. The grand total of trade during the five months of this year was \$861,023,435, while in 1918 it was \$875,178,588. The exports of foreign merchandise from Canada increased by about \$10,000,000 as compared with last year.

EDUCATION IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—It was unanimously decided at a meeting of the Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec to carry out a propaganda campaign on a larger scale than ever before, to impress upon parents and others the needs of education in view of the period of reconstruction through which the country is passing at the present time.

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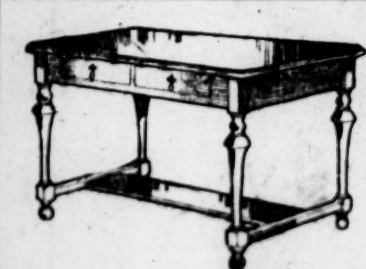
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LARGE SUM MADE IN GOLD TRANSFER

Argentina Paid for the German Steamer Bahia Blanca Out of Profits From Exchange

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The question has often been asked in the Argentine Congress, whence came the funds with which the government purchased the German steamer Bahia Blanca, since Congress did not appropriate funds for that purpose, and since the purchase price has not appeared in any statement of expenditures. During an interpellation of the Minister of Finance on an entirely different question it has been stated on the floor of the House of Deputies that the Bahia Blanca was paid for out of profits made in exchange by transferring gold from the Argentine legation in London to Madrid.

Much debate has taken place in Congress over various phases of both the exchange transaction and the purchase of the Bahia Blanca, but the real interest of the whole affair lies in the remarkably daring financial operation whereby some \$30,000,000 in gold was employed as a backing for exchange transactions that must have been unusually lucrative to the private persons interested in the operations.

Who it was that saw the opportunity one cannot say with certainty. The facts are embodied in the reply of the Minister of Finance to the queries of the Chamber of Deputies. The reply states that a contract was made with certain financiers for the transmission to Madrid of gold held in the Argentine legation in London and Paris, the business to be covered by contract in which the risk of the actual transport was fully guaranteed by the banking house in Paris which undertook the transaction, for a certain fixed commission payable to the Argentine Government on each operation.

The gold was gradually moved across the English Channel, stored as required in the vaults of the Societe

Generale in Paris, and thence sent by rail to Madrid. Operations began on Nov. 21, 1916, and were apparently carried on until the beginning of 1918. The Argentine Government admitting that a net profit of 9,856,602 pesos was paid to it.

What the bankers made out of the transaction has been variously estimated in Congress at from 4,000,000 to 15,000,000 pesos.

The steamer Bahia Blanca still lies idle at its docks because the Allies refused to recognize the sale from German owners to the Argentine Government.

PROPOSED UNION OF CANADIAN PROVINCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONCTON, New Brunswick.—The respective governments of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island are being asked to call a convention, at an early date, to consider the feasibility of uniting the three provinces into one. The request comes from the Maritime Board of Trade which recently concluded its annual session here. The basic idea of maritime union has several times been endorsed by the board, but this is the first occasion on which a move toward definite action upon the question has been taken. Briefly, the reasons advanced in favor of union are that it would mean a large financial saving, inasmuch as three sets of governmental machinery would be replaced by one, that unnecessary duplication of activities would be ended and energy in public affairs would be concentrated, that there would be unity in support of common interests instead of the present division of effort, and that one unit would exert more influence in national affairs than can be exerted by three smaller units working separately.

Maritime union has had the support for a number of years of a group of prominent men in the provinces, among them the Hon. J. B. M. Baxter of St. John, recently attorney-general of New Brunswick; Mr. H. J. Logan, K. C., the new president of the Maritime Board of Trade; Mr. Fred Me-

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Established 1897

gee, a member of the New Brunswick Legislature; the Hon. C. W. Robinson, formerly Premier of New Brunswick and a member of the present New Brunswick Government, and several others who have been active in public life.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN ONTARIO
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario.—A good many places in this district, which have been using the daylight saving system, have reestablished standard time. Kingston is the latest place to decide to reestablish standard time before the railways adopt it, and will turn its clocks back an hour on Oct. 5. The chief complaint comes from boards of education, which claim that there are enough dark mornings later on for the school children without adding a month of them before Oct. 27. Quite a number of Canadian cities and towns early in the summer revoked their decision to keep daylight saving in order to be in accord with the railways, which adopted it so as to have uniform time with the United States. After a season of dual time, it has been found that little inconvenience is caused, in communities where both daylight and standard time have been observed—the former in the towns and the latter in the rural communities.

PORT OF PORTLAND DIRECTORS ARE NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine.—The State Pier Commission which will handle preliminary details, the building, and later manage the proposition under the title of Directors of the Port of Portland, has been named, and will begin to work as soon as the four appointees of Gov. Carl E. Milliken are confirmed by the Governor's Council, so that the special session of the Legislature will have data upon which to act. Governor Milliken named one from each of Maine's four congressional districts: James G. Guinac of Bangor, Bertrand G. McIntire of Norway, Fred V. Bunker of North Anson, and Alexander T. Laughlin of Portland.

Mayor Charles B. Clarke of Portland, named Henry F. Merrill of this city as the three-year appointee. The Governor's appointees will serve five, four, two, and one year, and assignment of his quartet of choices to their terms of service will be made in about a week.

A chairman is also to be named by the Governor at a salary of \$4000, the other four receiving \$500 apiece. No intimation has been given by the Governor as to whom he will name chairman. Offices of the commission will be in Portland.



A California Blouse \$11.95

It is a California made blouse of fine quality Georgette Crepe.

The embroidery is of simple but distinctive design.

It is a youthful style singularly becoming to all ages and is specially good for suit wear.

It comes in all sizes from 34 to 44—colors of flesh, navy with beige, brown with beige, and all-white.

When ordering by mail please state size and colors wanted

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expresses in its tone and integrity of construction the higher ideals of musical art. We are exclusive representatives in the Southwest.

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BEET SUGAR WILL BE PUT ON MARKET

Producers, Who Want to Retain Tariff Privileges, Expect to Force Prices of All Varieties to Their Own Figure, 10 Cents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The 1919 beet sugar crop is expected to go on the market next week at a seaboard price of 10 cents a pound, declared Henry H. Rolapp, president of the Beet Sugar Manufacturers Association, in an interview here yesterday with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Rolapp is also chairman of the United States Sugar Distribution Committee in charge of distribution west of Pittsburgh, which will finish its work here this month. As for control of sugar distribution, its work is practically at an end now.

Statements that sugar will go to 25 or 30 cents a pound, Mr. Rolapp said, are extravagant. It may go higher, but such extravagant statements tend to increase the panic condition in the sugar market. By putting beet sugar on the market at 10 cents the manufacturers hope to hold down the price of all sugar.

Large Supplies for Market

The beet-sugar men, he declared, are going to push all the sugar they can on the Chicago and western markets, and, before Christmas, will have 900,000,000 pounds on the market.

The action of the beet-sugar men in putting their product on the market at 10 cents, Mr. Rolapp declared, is not altogether unselfish. If prices went too high it might lead to removal of the sugar tariff. The beet-sugar industry, he said, needs the tariff in the future, and if advantage of the American public were taken at this time it would be difficult to get the tariff it was needed. Without it, the beet-sugar industry in America could not compete with the oriental nations.

Only for domestic manufacture of sugar, he said, the price would have gone, through world competition, to 18 to 20 cents. At the opening of the war in 1914, beet sugar was put on the market at 7.25, forcing all others to meet the price. The price was 8.25 in October, 1917, and 9.00 on Oct. 1, 1918, when it forced all to come to that price. Now sugar is from 11.50 to 12.00, and if beet sugar is sold at 10.00 it may force all other sugars to that figure.

Shortage of Sugar Real

There is an actual shortage of sugar, he averred, declared Mr. Rolapp. In 1914, before the war, the world crop was approximately 19,000,000 tons; in 1919 it was slightly over 16,250,000, a difference of 2,750,000 tons, yet the increased consumption in the United States alone this year probably will be 1,000,000 tons.

The United States Sugar Equalization Board was requested by the beet sugar industry during the middle of July to purchase the entire crop of Cuban sugar at a reasonable figure, as it had done in the past two years, to insure an adequate supply for the American consumer at a reasonable price," said Mr. Rolapp.

"I am informed they accepted the advice, and some time in August requested permission of President Wilson to enter into this purchase, but so far no reply has been received. And I am inclined to believe it would be difficult to buy the Cuban sugar at all now—and certainly not at the same price that it could have been purchased a couple of months ago."

Higher Prices Forecast

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Failure of the President to authorize the purchase of the Cuban sugar crop for 1920, makes it practically certain that sugar prices will increase after Jan. 1, a Senate sub-committee was told yesterday by George A. Zabriskie, president of the Sugar Equalization Board, and by W. A. Glasgow, counsel for the Food Administration.

The President has been advised that the "situation is out of hand," they said, and refiners notified that control of the market probably will end after Dec. 31.

Legislation is planned by the committee to meet what Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, characterized as a "desperate situation." The committee apparently doubted, however, whether they could do more than advise Congress to continue the Sugar Equalization Board after Dec. 31. Mr. Zabriskie said he did not anticipate any increase in prices this year, and attributed the present apparent shortage to abnormal demand complicated by the recent marine strike.

View on Sugar Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The claim that exportation of sugar to Great Britain is the chief cause of a shortage of sugar reported in the United States is denied by John Pharr, president of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company. He says plentiful money has resulted in a big increase in consumption, especially of luxuries containing sugar, and this is the cause of the present market condition. He believes continued government control of the sugar market is essential to keep down prices and to avoid a "wild" market.

CONFERENCE HELD ON ALLOCATED SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After a conference yesterday between Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and John Barton Payne, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, it was stated that the question

of disposing of eight German ships allocated to the United States for troop transportation was discussed and a decision will be made after further conferences.

Great Britain is expected to receive one of these ships, the Imperator, and the others, it was expected, would be returned by the United States to the Allied Maritime Commission. The ships, contrary to previous reports, are still in possession of the United States War Department, and what action the Shipping Board will take in regard to them when they are returned to the board by the War Department is to be determined.

REPUBLICANS GATHER IN MASSACHUSETTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Republican state convention will be held today in Tremont Temple, and Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from this State and leader of the campaign against the League of Nations, will be present. The league, will, apparently, figure rather strongly in the state convention, though one faction of the party is disposed to regard it entirely as a national question. Another faction supports Senator Lodge, and a third favors adoption of the treaty without textual modifications, though it is willing to consider the resubmission of the treaty to the powers.

Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, is a candidate for reelection. The action of his Democratic opponent, Richard H. Long, in raising the issue of the Boston police strike is welcomed, according to Republican leaders, and it is understood that Senator Lodge, in his address today, will commend Governor Coolidge for his attitude during the strike.

Two hearings have been held by the platform committee of the Republican State Committee. Yesterday afternoon, Dr. John C. Ferguson of Newton, Massachusetts, United States adviser to the Chinese Government, vigorously supported the attitude of Senator Lodge toward the league and the peace treaty. Two others at the convention, J. Mitchell Galvin and Herbert Parker, spoke in a similar vein.

On the other hand, Prof. Frederick L. Anderson urged ratification of the treaty as soon as possible, "with reservations which will not amend the treaty," and Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton likewise urged ratification now. At the first hearing, held on Thursday, Brenton H. MacCurdy, representing the American Protective Association, attacked the views of Senator Lodge and expressed the opinion that the Republican Party would lose the vote of his organization if the Lodge program were endorsed. The Rev. William M. McNair declared that Congregationalist ministers favor the league very strongly.

HIGHER SUBURBAN FARES FOR BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The United States Railroad Administration plans to increase railroad fares to suburban points near Boston in order to make them at least as high as street-car fares to the same points. A public hearing will be given on Monday, Oct. 6, at the rooms of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, where Judge Charles A. Prouty will represent the Railroad Administration.

The railroads are carrying more passengers than ever before to suburban points because of the 10-cent fares on the Boston Elevated and Bay State systems. No more steam trains are being run than in the past. No reason is given for the proposed increases, in an announcement sent out by the Public Service Commission.

The plan is to make 10-cent fares the minimum for commuters, and to advance by 25 per cent rates on all 12-trip tickets in the 15-mile zone. Tickets for 5 and 25 rides are to be eliminated, except for certain 25-ride family tickets. No change will be made in 60-ride monthly tickets.

AMERICAN INDIANS HOLD CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Over 300 American Indians, representing the best traditions of their ancient tribes and the enlightenment and education of present day standards, are attending the eighth annual convention of the Society of American Indians at the University of Minnesota. The president of the society is Dr. Charles Eastman. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Mayor J. E. Meyers, S. J. Buck, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, and others. Yesterday, Dr. Montezuma spoke.

An Indian pageant was offered for the public last evening at the Auditorium. The cast included 200 Indians in dances and songs in the manner of their forefathers. Today's session will be given over to a business meeting and the election of new officers and committees for the coming year.

MILK ADVANCES HELD UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Further advances in milk prices to the producers, who want a flat 10-cent rate for November and December, will be held up for 10 days in order that the State Commission on Necessaries of Life may investigate the matter. The producers made a price of 9½ cents, on Oct. 1, and a distributing company, expecting an increase to 10 cents, fixed the retail price at 16½ cents. This has been cut to 16½, as a result of the decision to retain the present price pending a hearing and investigation.

COMMITTEE REPORT ON POLICE STRIKE

Board Appointed by Mayor of Boston Blames Mr. Curtis for Rejecting Compromise Plan—Walkout Was "Not Justified"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The report of the "committee of 34," appointed by Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, before the police went on strike, as a means of mediation between the policemen and the commissioner of police, was made public last evening by the Mayor. The report, which was adopted unanimously by 33 members of the committee who attended a meeting at the Exchange Club yesterday afternoon, criticizes the police for walking out, but also blames Edwin U. Curtis, the police commissioner, for his failure to approve the plan of compromise recommended by the committee. This compromise plan, the committee reports, was regarded by the representatives of the policemen as acceptable to the police organization.

The report also criticizes Herbert Parker, former attorney-general of Massachusetts and counsel for Mr. Curtis, for his refusal to deliver to Mr. Curtis a message from the committee. The committee, on the other

hand, commends the attitude of equal for the policemen.

Although the representatives of the police expressed the belief that the compromise plan would be acceptable, the committee points out that the only action taken by the police was a vote to strike. The compromise had as its main feature the abandonment by the police of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor in return for the privilege of collective bargaining through an organization in the police department.

Police Action "Not Justified"

A resolution in the letter to the Mayor which accompanies the report expresses the following view of the police strike:

"Resolved, That the police of Boston were not justified in leaving their posts; that it is essential for the preservation of law that the officers of the law should not be permitted, by organization or otherwise, to become affiliated with any outside body, the rules or interests of which might conflict with such duties, and that the committee fully supports the acts of the authorities in enforcing law and order and toward the defeat, finally and conclusively, of the effort to enforce by strike the right of the police to join the American Federation of Labor."

The report covers in all, with appendices, 66 typewritten pages, most of which are devoted to a summary of the negotiations with representatives of the men and to statements regarding the conditions under which the policemen worked. The committee, in connection with the delay in making its work public, states that

publication of the report was withheld as a result of conditions produced by the strike.

The policemen, through their counsel, have for some time conducted a campaign to have the report made public, and in accordance with a promise made by him a few days ago, Mayor Peters yesterday released it for publication promptly upon its transmission to him by the committee.

Proceedings in Governor's Council

The Governor's council yesterday approved a rule giving the Civil Service Commission of this State power to make certain changes, specifically requested by the police commissioner of Boston, in requirements of applicants for the Boston police force.

Lewis R. Sullivan, a member of the council, voted against the rule, and introduced a resolution, action on which was postponed until next week, asking about expenses for counsel incurred by the police commissioner, asking that the commissioner submit the complete story of the police situation to the Governor and Council, and requesting the Civil Service Commission and Attorney-General to confer in order that they might make known the actual conditions as to the authority of the commissioner to reinstate the striking police.

HONOLULU OBSERVES LABOR DAY

The Christian Science Monitor special Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—For the first time in years laborers of the city observed Labor Day with a parade and speeches in the capitol grounds.

COURT WILL DECIDE CHICAGO CAR FARES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago surface lines were granted an appeal to the State Supreme Court by Judge E. S. Smith of the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, Illinois, from his decision declaring the increase of fare from five to seven cents illegal. The Illinois State Public Utilities Commission granted the increase two months ago, and the city brought suit to prevent the rate from going into effect.

The appeal to the Supreme Court leaves the question of a five-cent fare still unsettled. The company is now charging seven cents. The court held that the state commission acted in undue haste in refusing to permit the city to introduce evidence on the value of the surface-line holdings.

ITALY WARNS TOURISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An official dispatch from Rome directs attention of prospective American tourists to housing accommodations, railroad service, and the food supply in Italy. It is stated that a large number of hotels are still requisitioned by the government, and tourists are advised that they are likely to experience serious discomfort in Italy this winter, but that it is hoped conditions will be favorable for them in the spring.

ORDER RESTORED IN ARKANSAS RIOT ZONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

HELENA, Arkansas—Federal troops are now in control of the zone of race rioting in the village of Elaine and surrounding country in the southern part of Phillips County, and order is rapidly being restored. The troops came here from Camp Pike, under command of Col. Isaac Jenks of the third division, who received orders from Washington, District of Columbia.

It is stated that W. D. Adkins, whose killing led to the rioting, was shot when, as a special agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway, he was about to arrest a negro bootlegger. Five white men and about a dozen negroes have been killed in the riots, including O. R. Lilly, Alderman from Helena, who was overpowered by negro prisoners. Three soldiers have been wounded, one of them fatally. O. S. Bratton, a white man, was held in connection with the riots. More than 275 negroes have been arrested and others were being disarmed yesterday.

BUILDING BOOM IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

WOONSOCKET, Rhode Island—Housing conditions here are so inadequate that the Chamber of Commerce is endeavoring to start a building boom. Manufacturers are giving attention to the problem. The expansion of industries and lack of construction during the war are the main factors for the situation.

The Strength of a Great Company Is Behind the Wonderful New Six

YOU whose interest is aroused over the coming of the remarkable new Six cylinder car to be produced in quantities by the Willys Corporation, will be equally interested in the company behind it—for a strong organization gives assurance of a good car.

The Willys Corporation is one of the large concerns in the automobile industry headed by Mr. John N. Willys—who to date has built and marketed more than 650,000 automobiles.

Though one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the industry, the Willys Corporation, hitherto, has never manufactured an automobile. It has confined its operations to the building of Auto-Lite starting and lighting systems; Willys Light sets, for the lighting of homes and farms, and New Process Gears for automobile transmissions and differentials.

The strength and magnitude of the Corporation can be realized by a glance at the dimensions of the Auto-Lite unit alone.

The Electric Auto-Lite business was organized in 1911 to build

electric starting and lighting systems. Its main plant is located at Toledo, Ohio, and covers 10 acres of ground with a total of 422,000 square feet of floor space. A second plant, formerly owned by the FIAT Automobile Company, is located at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

In 1912, the business amounted to 100 sets per day; the present capacity of the plant is 2,500 outfits per day, with orders and specifications on hand for 4,000 outfits per day beginning January 1, 1920—by which time production will have been increased sufficiently to turn out that number.

The Auto-Lite unit also manufactures the Willys Light. The market for this is in thousands of individual farms, homes, stores, churches, and other small-community buildings. Mechanically, the Willys Light has a unique advantage, being operated by the Willys-Knight engine.

This great unit, together with the New Process Gear plant, another great unit of the Corporation, located at Syracuse, N. Y., will be sources of supply for the new Six.

The factory of the new Six, itself, is at Elizabeth, N. J., the Corporation having purchased the plant, patents, and other resources of the Duesenberg Motor Corporation at this manufacturing and shipping point. This plant had reached large size during the war for war motors production.

It has now been vastly enlarged and augmented—for never before has a light weight Six cylinder been brought out for big production.

With its lightness of weight, new spring suspension, and other new features made possible by radically new principles of engineering, the new Six marks one of the greatest advance steps in automobile construction since the invention of the pneumatic tire. It will fill a gap which has always existed in the automobile field and will become the car of those who heretofore have believed that ownership of a six cylinder car was permanently denied to them.

Anyone desiring further information about the plans and car program of the new Willys Corporation should write for our booklet.

The Willys Corporation 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York

N. B.—This is one of a series of advertisements to acquaint the public, automobile trade and buyers of motor cars in general of the present scope and important plans of the Willys Corporation.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

KERR PITCHES A
WINNING GAME

Chicago American Boxman Holds
Cincinnati to Three Hits and
a Shutout in the Third
Contest of the World Series

WORLD SERIES STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati Nationals	2	1	.666
Chicago Americans	1	2	.333

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Getting back
home after a disastrous opening of
the World Series in Cincinnati, Ohio,
the Chicago White Sox turned on its
confident National League opponents
Friday and not only decisively de-
feated them in the third baseball game
of the series, but shut them out 3 to
0. The Chicago line did not look like
the team of the past two days, but
played a brilliant game which never
allowed the Reds a chance.

After Ciotte and Williams, Chi-
cago's best pitchers, had fallen by
the wayside in Ohio, the question was
how the American League champions
were going to meet the crisis of this
game. The burden was laid on the
shoulders of Richard Kerr, small of
stature and playing his first year in
big league baseball. The farther the
game ran along, the better Kerr got.
Meantime R. L. Fisher, who had been
showing signs of wildness from inning
to inning, was not going very effec-
tively and in the eighth was taken out
to let S. R. Magee bat, Adolfo Luque
finishing the contest nicely.

The Cincinnati nine did not ap-
pear to its best advantage. Its pre-
liminary work in batting and fielding
practice, which Manager P. J. Moran
carefully put his pupils through,
showed ragged edges and through the
innings it never seemed to hit its
stride, though there were individual
flashes of brilliancy.

Chicago won the game early and in
good part thanks to Fisher's wildness.
Stepping to the plate without display
after their double drubbing in Ohio,
the Chicago men immediately signaled
that they were on their mettle. Lei-
bold's beautiful drive to right field,
which Neale, coming in on the run,
picked off a foot from the ground,
rolling over and coming up with it in
his hands, was a prelude that Fisher
was going to battle hard before the
game was over. The winning runs
came quickly. The second inning
opened with Jackson sending a sharp
single to left field. In the endeavor
to catch Jackson at second base, Fisher
gathered in Felsch's bunt and to the
surprise of the many thousands, over-
threw second base. Jackson gathered
himself together from his slide into the
base and stumbled along to third ahead
of the throw from the outfield. Gandil
then produced the lone tally needed
to win the game as it turned out, with
a clean hit to right field, which let
Jackson in foraging and Felsch a mo-
ment later dashed over the plate from
second base.

The fourth inning, in which Cinci-
nati has been making its runs at the
expense of its opponents, proved pro-
ductive Friday only of Chicago scor-
ing. After the visitors had been
quickly blanked, the home team pro-
ceeded to count the third and last
score of the game. In the previous
innings, Risberg had done some stellar
work which the Chicago fans appre-
ciated and when he came to the plate
in the fourth, after Gandil had sent
a roller to Groh, the fans applauded
him. He expressed his thanks with a
long difficult fly to right field which
Neale couldn't get to in time to handle
and when he got to within hailing
distance he let it roll out of his hands.
It counted as a triple. Schalk then
hit one between third and the pitcher
which was more awkward to handle
than anything else and got fumbled
and went for a hit, Risberg speeding
in for the third score.

Chicago kept within threatening dis-
tance thereafter, while Cincinnati
made vain efforts to get its batting
going. Groh made some beautiful
stops of sharp grounders off third
base which were matched by Collins's
busy work around second.

As the game progressed, Kerr let
himself get into a hole with a number
of batters, but the Reds waited fruit-
lessly. Kerr had the control in the
pinches, and it was almost as unprof-
itable trying to work a base on balls
off him as it proved to be for the Chi-
cago team to try stealing second base
off Risberg. With two strikes against
him and Schalk opening his arms for
a ball across the plate, Kerr hardly
ever failed to respond, and more than
once he responded so well that he
struck out the batter before he got
through. Roush, whose excellent
fielding featured the Cincinnati game,
had little to do at the Chicago opener.
Friday's game was one largely of the
infeld.

The outcome immensely pleased the
Chicago fans, who perhaps more be-
cause of expectation of not being able
to get tickets at the great park rather
than in despair of winning, did not
turn out in force sufficient to fill all
the seats. Nevertheless there were
those as usual who stood up all night
to be early in line to buy their way
in to the bleachers. It was a huge
audience, but vacant rows in the lower
right field bleachers were conspicu-
ous. Cincinnati enthusiasts filled the
hotels and at the ball park made them-
selves generously heard. The Chicago
rooters showed their appreciation of
the team's work with two games
against it by rising and shouting when
the men came in from the field at the
close of the seventh inning. The game,
play by play:

FIRST INNING

Cincinnati—Rath out, Risberg to

Gandil. Daubert out on a fly to Felsch.
Groh struck out. No runs, no hits, no
errors.
Chicago—Liebold out on a line drive
to Neale, the latter making a fine
catch. Collins out, Fisher to Daubert.
Weaver out on a high fly to Daubert.
No runs, no hits, no errors.

SECOND INNING

Cincinnati—Roush out, Risberg to
Gandil. Duncan singled to right cen-
ter. Kopf out, Risberg to Gandil.
Duncan making second on the play.
Neale out, Collins to Gandil. No runs,
one hit, no errors.

Chicago—Jackson singled to left
field. Felsch made a fine sacrifice
bunt, which Fisher threw to center
field when he tried to catch Jackson
going to second, the latter making
third and Felsch second on the error.
Gandil singled to right field, scoring
Jackson and Felsch and himself going
to second on the throw to the plate.
Risberg was given a base on balls.
Schalk forced Gandil at third, Fisher
to Groh, Risberg going to second.
Kerr forced Risberg at third, Fisher to
Groh, Schalk going to second. Liebold
out, Groh to Daubert. Two runs, two
hits, one error.

THIRD INNING

Cincinnati—Rath out, Weaver to
Gandil. Fisher singled through third.
Rath out on a fly to Risberg. Daubert
forced Fisher at second, Collins to
Risberg. No runs, one hit, no errors.
Chicago—Collins singled to left
field. Weaver singled through short,
Collins being held at second. Jack-
son out on a fly to Daubert. Felsch
hit a liner to Groh, who made a fine
one-handed stop and then forced
Weaver at second, Felsch being
doubled at first, Groh to Rath to Daubert.
No runs, two hits, no errors.

FOURTH INNING

Cincinnati—Groh received a base on
balls and went to second on Roush's
out, Risberg to Gandil. Duncan hit a
liner to Risberg, who threw to Collins,
doubling Groh off second. No runs, no
hits, no errors.

Chicago—Gandil out, Groh to Dau-
bert. Risberg hit to right field for
three bases and scored on a single by
Schalk. Schalk was out trying to steal
second, Rathen to Rath. Kerr out,
Kopf to Daubert. One run, two hits,
no errors.

FIFTH INNING

Cincinnati—Kopf singled to right
field. Neale forced Kopf at second,
Gandil to Risberg. Rathen out, Col-
lins to Gandil. Fisher out, Weaver to
Gandil. No runs, one hit, no errors.
Chicago—Liebold out to Daubert,
unassisted. Collins out, Fisher to
Daubert. Weaver out the same way.
No runs, no hits, no errors.

SIXTH INNING

Cincinnati—Rath out, Risberg to Gan-
dil. Daubert out on a fly to Jackson.
Groh out, Weaver to Gandil. No runs,
no hits, no errors.
Chicago—Jackson singled to left, but
was caught trying to steal second,
Rathen to Kopf. Felsch was given a
base on balls, but was also out try-
ing to steal second, Rathen to Rath.
Gandil struck out. No runs, one hit,
no errors.

SEVENTH INNING

Cincinnati—Roush out on a fly to
Gandil. Duncan struck out. Kopf out
on a fly to Liebold. No runs, no hits,
no errors.

Chicago—Risberg out, Groh to Dau-
bert. Schalk out the same way. Kerr
out, Rath to Daubert. No runs, no
hits, no errors.

EIGHTH INNING

Cincinnati—Neale struck out, Rathen
out, Collins to Gandil. Magee batted
for Fisher and was out on a fly to
Liebold. No runs, no hits, no errors.
Chicago—Luque went in to pitch for
Cincinnati and Liebold struck out.
Collins out, Daubert to Luque. Weaver
out to Daubert, unassisted. No runs,
no hits, no errors.

NINTH INNING

Cincinnati—Rath out, Collins to
Gandil. Daubert struck out. Groh
out, Weaver to Gandil. No runs, no
hits, no errors. The summary:

CHICAGO	AB	R	H	B	TS	PO	A	E
Liebold, rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Collins, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	4	0	0
Weaver, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	4	0	0
Jackson, lf	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Felsch, cf	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Gandil, lb	3	0	1	1	1	5	1	0
Risberg, ss	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Schalk, c	3	0	1	1	4	0	0	0
Kerr, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	3	7	8	27	17	0	0
CINCINNATI	AB	R	H	B	TS	PO	A	E
Rath, 2b	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Daubert, 1b	4	0	0	0	14	1	0	0
Groh, 2b	2	0	0	0	2	5	0	0
Roush, cf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duncan, lf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kopf, ss	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Neale, rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rathen, c	3	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
Fisher, p	2	0	1	1	0	5	1	0
Magee, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Luque, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	29	0	3	3	24	18	1	0

*Batted for Fisher in the 8th inning.
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Chicago Americans 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 3
Cincinnati Nationals 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Three-base hit—Risberg. Double plays—
Groh to Rath to Daubert; Risberg to Col-
lins. Left on bases—Cincinnati 3, Chicago 2.
Bases on balls—Off Fisher 2 (Risberg, Felsch); off Kerr (Groh). Hits—Off
Fisher 7 in 7 innings; off Luque none in
1 inning. Struck out—By Kerr 4 (Groh,
Duncan, Neale, Daubert); by Luque (Lie-
bold). Losing pitcher—Fisher. Time—
1:10. Umpires—Quigley behind the plate; Nathan at first;
Rigler at second; Evans at third. Time—
1h. 30m.

RECORD RUN BY W. F. HOPPE
NEW YORK, New York—Improving
his own world's record of 308 points,
W. F. Hoppe, bakline billiard cham-
pion, made an uninterrupted run of
507 here this week during a practice
game. Hoppe played J. J. Bargas, the
amateur champion of Uruguay, and
totalled 742 points to the South Ameri-
can's 61.

WORLD SERIES AVERAGES FOR 1919

CINCINNATI NATIONALS														
	G	AB	R	H	SH	SB	2B	3B	HR	PC	PO	A	E	PC
Ruether, p	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	1,000	0	2	0	1,000
Fisher, p	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	5	1	833
Neale, rf	3	10	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	400	5	0	1	833
Duncan, lf	3	8	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	375	2	0	0	1,000
Wingo, c	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	333	1	2	0	1,000
Daubert, 1b	3	11	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	272	35	3	1	374
Kopf, ss	2	10	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	320	5	10	1	837
Rathen, c	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	166	5	3	0	1,000
Groh, 2b	3	8	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	125	2	3	0	1,000
Roush, cf	3	8	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	125	13	0	0	1,000
Rath, 2b	3	10	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	160	8	0	0	1,000
Sallee, p	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	3	0	0	1,000
Luque, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	1	0	0	1,000
Magee, p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0	1,000
Totals	3	83	13	21	6	1	1	4	0	253	78	44	4	968

CHICAGO AMERICANS														
	G	AB	R	H	SH	SB	2B	3B	HR	PC	PO	A	E	PC
McMullen, p	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	1,000
Jackson, lf	3	11	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	454	5	0	0	1,000
Gandil, lb	3	11	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	363	29	1	1	967
Weaver, 2b	3	12	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	333	3	5	0	1,000
Williams, p	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	2	0	1,000
Schalk, c	3	10	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	300	8	4	0	1,000
Risberg, ss	3	8	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	250	10	14	1	560
J. Collins, rf	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	125	2	0	0	1,000
E. T. Collins, 2b	3	11	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	181	6	12	0	1,000
Felsch, cf	3	7	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	900	10	1	0	1,000
Ciotte, p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	3	0	1,000
Wilkinson, p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0	1,000
Loudermilk, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0	1,000
Kerr, p	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0	1,000
Liebold, rf	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	2	0	0	1,000
Totals	3	92	6	23	3	1	2	1	0	250	75	43	2	981

HARVARD NAMES
MURRAY CAPTAIN

Quarterback of Crimson Varsity
Football Eleven of 1916 Is
Selected to Lead This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—W. J. Murray occ. of Natick, Massachu-
setts, was yesterday elected captain
of the Harvard varsity football team
for the season of 1919. The election
was held after luncheon and an-
nouncement was made that it was
unanimous.

The new Crimson leader prepared
for Harvard at Phillips Andover Acad-
emy, where he played on the school
football and baseball teams, and cap-
tained the academy eleven his senior
year. He was quarterback on the
Harvard varsity eleven of 1916, win-
ning his "H" in the Yale game that
year. In his freshman year at Har-
vard, he captained the class baseball
team, and also played quarterback on
the class eleven.

During the war he was an ensign
in the United States Navy, seeing over-
seas duty. Before receiving his com-
mission as ensign, he played quarter-
back on the Charlestown Navy Yard
eleven. He entered Harvard in the
class of 1918.

CHELSEA SHOWS
MUCH PROMISE

Wins Two Victories Within
Three Days of Opening of the
First Division of the League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Chelsea have
stamped themselves as a team to be
reckoned with in the first division
of the league, and have already two
fine victories to their credit within
three days of the opening of the sea-
son. Following their splendid win
over Everton, the league champions of
1914-15, the London Club, on their own
ground, beat Sunderland by 2 goals to
0 in an evening match, Sept. 1. J. A.
Croal and H. Wilding scored the goals
for Chelsea, the latter by good use of
his head. The Sunderland team con-
tained many well-known players, in-
cluding their famous right wing pair,
J. Mordue and C. M. Buchan. Buchan,
who turned out for Chelsea many
times during the war, is now captain
of Sunderland.

White, the Woolwich Arsenal center,
began his goal collecting campaign in
the match against Liverpool and
helped himself to two good ones, en-
abling the Arsenal to beat the home
side by 3 to 2. Blythe adding the third
goal. Speaking generally the scoring
in the evening matches, of which the
results have been already
cabled to The Christian Science Moni-
tor, was not very large, 24 goals being
scored by 16 clubs.

In the second division inequalities
were more apparent and 18 goals were
obtained in three matches. London
clubs were concerned in two of these
games. On the Spurs' ground Leices-
ter City, formerly known as Leicester
Fosse, provided Tottenham Hotspurs
with a 4 to 0 victory. This result,
combined with the big win at Coventry
the previous Saturday, looks promis-
ing for an early return to the first
division on the part of the Spurs.
The attack has plenty of penetrating
power and with Walden on the wing
to provide the necessary center,
Cantrell is a menacing center forward.
The Tottenham pivot found the "net"
twice against Leicester and his score
was supplemented by Bliss and Clay.
West Ham met with a severe defeat
at Barnsley, and the score of 7 to 0
was the biggest of the day. The
Barnsley team still includes Cooper
as custodian, Downs, the right back,
and Tunnell, the inside left, who have
been with the club several seasons.

In the Southern League, the prin-
cipal surprise was Swansea's drawn
at Southampton, by 2 to 0. Drawn
games were frequent and goals were
not too plentiful. Full results of the
Southern League games were:

Swansea Town 2, Southampton 1.
Brentford 2, Millwall 2.
Luton Town 2, Gillingham 0.
Plymouth Argyle 0, Queen's Park Rangers 0.
Watford 2, Northampton Town 1.
Swindon Town 1, Merthyr Town 0.
Southend United 3, Newport County 0.
Bristol Rovers 4, Cardiff City 4.

SURREY FINISHES
IN FOURTH PLACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—After a very
successful season Surrey finished up
fourth in the county cricket cham-
pionship, although in the previous
championship competition, held in
1914, they were first. The county's
outstanding batsmen were D. J.
Knight, Hobbs, and Ducat. It was
always a pleasure to watch Hobbs at
the wicket, and a partnership between
him and D. J. Knight was usually
worth noting. Ducat was a safe bat
and did yeoman service for his side.
So far as the bowling was concerned
the chief honors have to be divided be-
tween Hinch and Rushby, who took
nearly 200 wickets between them. The
Surrey averages follow:

BATTING	Inn's	Runs	Av.
Mr. D. J. Knight	14	760	146
Mr. J. N. Crawford	8	273	92
Hobbs	32	1,540	106
Ducat	29	1,028	102
Sandham	27	788	175
Harrison	28	769	83
Mr. M. Howell	5	120	68
Mr. J. Abel	10	299	73
Mr. E. G. Hayes	14	231	15
Mr. W. H. G. Heath	4	82	58
Hinch	23	532	74
Mr. C. A. Wilkinson	15	334	80
Mr. Abel	10	176	30
Mr. J. H. Lockman	7	98	40
Strudwick	21	222	53
Rushby	21	70	13
Mr. F. P. N. Newman	3	22	19
Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan	2	23	15
Mr. E. C. Kirk	5	25	15
Also batted—Freeman, O. Shepherd, S. J. M. F. C. W. Newman, 23.			

*Not out.

BOWLING					
Mr. F. C. G.	Overs	Maidens	Rns.	Wkts.	Aver.
Naumann	43.4	9	132	8	16.62
Mr. E. C. Kirk	111.2	38	236	12	19.66
Rushby	82.2	223	1,996	99	20.16
Hitch	665.4	14	2,093	103	20.32
Mr. J. N. Crawford	129	28	379	16	23.68
Harrison	44	10	449	6	24.32
W. J. Abel	229.3	31	859	20	28.63
Peach	81	24	291	6	33.50
Mr. J. H. Lockton	172	31	487	14	34.78
Wilkinson	90.4	8	324	9	36.00
T. Abel	128.4	22	458	11	41.63
Ducat	24.3	5	88	2	44.00
Mr. A. E. R.	64	8	347	2	82.33
Also bowled—Sandham, 5—0—28—0; Mr. E. G. Hayes, 5—0—38—0; Freeman, 19—2—67—0; Hobbs, 6—2—11—1.					

MUSIC

Philadelphia Notes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The "drive" was launched, as the set phrase goes, for the Philadelphia Orchestra's million-dollar campaign to the endowment fund, at a luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton, Edward Bok, chairman of the campaign committee, presided and sounded the keynote: "The Philadelphia Orchestra carries the name of Philadelphia into other cities, and in that way has become a valuable advertising asset to the city. . . . You hear business men saying that anything that cannot support itself is not worth supporting. If that is so you might as well close up all your universities and art galleries." Dr. Charles D. Hart, chairman of the committee of 50 subordinate campaign committees, called the committee the "infantry of the campaign" and told them to invade office buildings, clubs, and private residences in a determined onslaught upon all sources of subscriptions. He said that if the present effort succeeds the orchestra season might be lengthened and its music carried to many quarters where now it is not known. Alexander van Rensselaer, president of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association, delivered a brief exhortation, and David Bispham, after declaring that it would be a "downright shame" if Philadelphia failed to assure the flourishing future of this "splendid organization," sang "Danny Deever" with the old-time fire, Dr. Herbert Tily, Samuel S. Peis, Mrs. Harold Yarnall and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt had places at the speakers' table. Mrs. Yarnall has energetically piled the laboring war for funds in time past, and the initial impetus for the organization of the orchestra was supplied when Mrs. Cassatt 19 years ago summoned a group of friends in council, organized an active and persistent orchestra, and it is not too much to say—gave Philadelphia a symphony orchestra. There are nine more of these campaign luncheons to be held during October.

Philadelphia music teachers (taking concerted action in the name of the Philadelphia Music Teachers Association) have passed a resolution to the effect that it is desirable to raise the price of music lessons. An effort was made to have it declared that fees should be increased 50 per cent. This effort was defeated, since it was felt that each case must be a law unto itself. The matter was one for mutual adjustment between teacher and pupil according to circumstances.

Boston Notes

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The first concert of the season was given in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Sept. 28, by Amelita Galli-Curci and the audience filled the hall just as her audiences have got in the habit of doing. The singer rewarded her hearers richly; she had a good program, with fewer operatic bits and show pieces and more songs, and her singing was vastly improved over the last time she appeared in Boston. Rehearsals of the Boston Symphony Orchestra have begun under Pierre Monteux, the new conductor. The new players at first desks, Jean Bedetti, among the cellos, and Frederic Denayer leading the violas, are in their places. A promotion has been made in the advancement of Julius Theodorowicz to the position of second concert master made vacant when Sylvain Noack resigned to become concert master of the Philharmonic Orchestra in Los Angeles. The first program will be given Oct. 10-11 and includes the second Beethoven symphony, Franck's "Chasseur Maudit," Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," and Albeniz's "Catalonia."

Classified Advertisements

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

ENGLISH ORGANS AND BUILDERS

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Sept. 27, 1919.

The "Battle of the Organs" and Other Developments

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In 1682 the two Honorable Societies of the Temple being determined to possess an organ worthy of their fine church consulted Father Smith for that purpose. Renatus Harris (Father Smith's rival) who lived close by the Temple had several supporters among the Benchers and he at once urged his claims before the two Societies. Both builders were so excellent, and were supported by the recommendations of so many influential friends and celebrated organists that the two Societies were unable to decide which to employ. They therefore proposed that "if each of these excellent artists would set up an organ in one of the Halls belonging to either of the Societies they would have erected in their Church that which, in the greatest number of excellencies, deserved the preference."

A committee was appointed in 1683 to judge the contest, and in about a year both builders had an instrument ready and obtained leave to erect their organs in the Church instead of the Hall. Dr. Blow and Purcell were chosen by Father Smith to perform on his organ; Giovanni Draghi, organist to Queen Catherine, was employed by Harris.

A Difficult Decision

The two organs were of such excellence that the committee were at their wits' end to decide which deserved the preference. In consequence, a "battle of the organs" ensued, and was carried on for nearly a twelvemonth. Harris at length challenged Smith to make a Vox Humana, a Cremona and a double Courtel (or double Bassoon). These stops had not previously been heard in England, and they were so pleasing to English ears that the contest became even more involved than before. In 1685 the Benchers of the Middle Temple, anxious to bring this disagreeable quarrel to a close, decided in favor of Father Smith's organ on account of its "sweetness and fullness of sound (besides ye extraordinary stops, quarter notes and other rarities therein.)" However, the Inner Temple, annoyed that they had not been consulted by the Benchers of the Middle Temple, refused to concur in this decision and declared:

"That it is high time and appears to be absolutely necessary that the partial judges (and such as are the best judges of music) be forthwith appointed by both Houses to determine the controversy between the two Organ-makers, and desire their Masterships of the Middle Temple to join with them therein in order to the speedy putting an end to so troublesome a difference." They thereupon selected a committee of five.

The Benchers of the Middle Temple, however, would not depart from their former decision. The two Societies, each determined in their conclusions, were thus at constant loggerheads with each other.

"At length," says Burney, "the decision was left to Lord Justice Jeffries (of the Inner Temple) and he terminated the controversy in favour of Father Smith so that Harris' organ was taken away without loss of reputation, having so long pleased and puzzled better judges than Jeffries."

Harris' organ was divided between Christ Church, Dublin, and St. Andrew's, Holborn. It is difficult to realize today the severity of the "Battle" and the jealousy and acrimony shown by the friends of the candidates. According to Burney, "the partisans of each candidate in the fury of their zeal, proceeded to the most mischievous and unwarrantable acts of hostilities, and that in the night preceding the last trial of the reed stops the friends of Harris cut the bellows of Smith's organ in such a manner that when the time came for playing upon it, no wind could be conveyed to the wind-chest."

The specification of Smith's organ may be of interest:

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| 2. Holflute | 7. Sesquialtera |
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| 4. Quinta | 9. Mixture |
| 5. Super-octave | 10. Trumpet |
| Choir Organ | |
| 11. Gedact | 15. "Avioil" and "Violin" |
| 12. Holflute | 16. "Voice Humane" |
| 13. "A Rad" | |
| 14. Spita Flut | |
| 17. Gedact | 20. Flute |
| 18. Super-octave | 21. Cornet |
| 19. Gedact | 22. Sesquialtera |
| 23. Trumpet | |

Among the "rarities" introduced into this organ were the "quarter notes." The modern scale possesses 12 notes; but Smith introduced an A flat and D sharp which were quite distinct from G sharp and E flat. The keys of G sharp and E flat divided, crosswise, the back portion of which was raised above the front portion. Father Smith's success at the Temple doubtlessly led to his being invited to build an organ for St. Paul's Cathedral. This was completed in 1695, with the following stops:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Great Organ | |
| 1. Open Diapason | 7. Fifteenth |
| 2. do | 8. Small Twelfth |
| 3. Stop Diapason | 9. Sesquialtera |
| 4. Principal | 10. Mixture |
| 5. Holflute | 11. Cornet |
| 6. Great Twelfth | 12. Trumpet |
| Choir Organ | |
| 13. Stop Diapason | 17. Great Twelfth |
| 14. Quinta | 18. Fifteenth |
| 15. Principal | 19. Cymbal |
| 16. Holflute | 20. Voice Humane |
| 21. Crumhorn | |
| 22. Diapason | 25. Fifteenth |
| 23. Principal | 26. Cornet |
| 24. Nason | 27. Trumpet |

Smith gave Sir Christopher Wren

the measurements of the case he would require for his organ. Later he wished them increased; but this Wren refused, saying that the building was already spoiled by the "confounded box of whistles." Smith had his revenge by making the diapason pipes project nearly a foot beyond the top of the case, and this compelled Wren to add ornaments to hide the disfigurement.

The organ at St. Magnus the Martyr, London Bridge, deserves special notice for it was the first organ in England to contain a swell. The organ was built by the inventor, Abraham Jordan, in 1712 and consisted of four rows of keys "one of which was adapted to the art of emitting sounds by swelling the notes, which never was in any organ before." The idea was carried still further by Green in the organ which he built for Windsor Castle in 1790. He inclosed the whole of the great organ in a large general swell which inclosed the swell organ as well as the great.

Introduction of Pedals

The year 1790 was important, for it was then that pedals were just introduced into England, thus bringing those organs into line with those of other countries. It seems curious that we should have had to wait four centuries before possessing what seems nowadays an essential feature of an organ. Several churches claim priority of possession, but it is nearly, if not quite, certain that the first organ to have them was that built by A. P. England for St. James, Clerkenwell. These pedals "to play with the feet" were only an octave in compass (GG to G) and had no pipes of their own but merely pulled down the manual keys. Three years later Avery attached pedals to the organ at Westminster Abbey, and added an octave of Unison Pedal pipes so that the Pedal organ might be played independently of the other organs. Later G. F. England followed Avery's example and added an octave and a half of Pedal pipes and two couplers (Great and Choir) to his organ at Lancaster. After a time pipes of double size were made as by Elliott and Hill at Westminster Abbey. The most complete Pedal organ up to this time was that built at St. James, Bermondsey, in 1829, by J. C. Bishop. It possessed three stops, a Double, Unison, and Trombone, and each had a range of two octaves. A keyboard was fixed on the left hand side of the manual which acted on the Pedal organ, and Dr. Hopkins of the Temple Church, remembered seeing a copy of Handel's chorus, "But the waters overwhelmed their enemies" arranged for three performers—a duet for the manuals with the rolling bass part for the third player at the side keyboard "prepared expressly for and played at the opening of the organ."

The Pedal Range

Some years elapsed before the Pedal organ possessed a full compass of two octaves. Usually it consisted of only one octave, which was then repeated in the upper part of the Pedal board. It was thus impossible to play any of Bach's fugues until this defect had been removed.

When organs became larger and possessed stops on a heavy pressure of wind, the touch necessary became so heavy that it was impossible to play for any length of time without experiencing great exhaustion. We read that the organist at Haarlem "stripped like a blacksmith preparatory to giving his usual hour's performance and at the end of it retired covered with perspiration." Dr. Camidge, organist of York Minster, admitted that the touch of his instrument was "sufficient to paralyze the efforts of most men." It was in 1832 that Barker invented an ingenious means of overcoming this resistance by placing a small bellows under each key. Barker offered to try his experiment on the York Minster organ, but unfortunately financial difficulties stood in the way. In 1837 he went to France and offered his services to the famous builder, Cavallé-Col, and worked in conjunction with him on the organ then being built at the Church of St. Denis, near Paris.

OPERA IN GLASGOW BY TWO COMPANIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—Opera is on the top of the wave just now for popularity and enthusiastic patrons are readily found for every seat in the auditorium from the circle to the gallery. Two companies are promised for Glasgow in the near future—Sir Thomas Beecham opens his season of four weeks at the Theater Royal on Sept. 22, and later on the Carl Rosa is to visit the King's.

The arrangements for the forthcoming Beecham season as known at present, however, make it clear that no new works will be presented. Music lovers who had hoped to hear Mascagni's "Iris," Mr. de Lara's "Nail," Massenet's "Thérèse," or the charming "Nuit de Mai" of Rimsky-Korsakov, are doomed to disappointment. The only novelty which Sir Thomas promises this season is Puccini's "Manon Lescaut," which was first produced in England at the Shaftesbury Theater in February, 1916.

When Sir Thomas last visited Glasgow his company enjoyed a highly successful season. Night after night money was turned away and even at matinee audiences overflowed. From this he probably argues that the better-known popular works will do on this occasion also, and considering the sumptuous staging and the difficulties still prevailing in traveling, his is perhaps the wiser course. The operas that will be heard include "Othello," "Madam Butterfly," "Magic Flute," "Tosca," "Tristan and Isolde," "Falstaff," "Faust," "Aida," "Samson and Delilah," "Coq d'Or," "La Bohème," "Louise," "Boris Godounov," "Tannhäuser," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," and "Romeo and Juliet."

PATTI, A FLAWLESS SINGER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Think of the names which have meant most of all in opera—think of Mario, Grisi, Malibran, Brignoli and "Jean." Remember Campanini (Tullo, not Cleofonte), Lilli Lehmann, Caruso, Gerster, Fremstad, Nilsson, Maurel and Fauré. And, when you have set them down, ask anyone who outshone them all. The answer you will get in every instance will be Patti, Patti. There have been singers of more

Many and envied—He has been at Patti's for the last three weeks and on Saturday he intends going to Patti's where I shall join him towards the end of December—the beautiful Patti is looking so lovely and so sweet with her autumn tints, and the weather is very pleasant with bright sunshine almost every day—with kindest regards

Page from a letter by Adelina Patti

intelligence and art than Patti; women more gifted temperamentally and otherwise. But, when you think of the high priestess of "grand" opera, you think of Patti. And you forget that there have been at least three Pattis with amazing voices—Amalia, the contralto; Carlotta, the coloratura queen; and that Adelina who was Patti to the crowd.

Today men talk of younger, lesser lights. But to an older and more critical generation, there never was and never, never could be a new Patti. When people babble about this or that new favorite of the lyric stage, the older folk sigh gently and say little. You must have heard this Adelina in her prime to understand their reticence. For she was melody made real—a singer who thrilled like a human lark, and with her liquid charm, her nightingales and thrushes. It cost her nothing, neither thought nor apparent effort. She had been blessed with an amazing throat and tones, as some are blessed with amazing beauty. And her voice, unlike most other far-famed voices, was of remarkable evenness, of the same exquisite quality and purity from top to bottom. Its range diminished as the years ran on. But till 10 years ago the quality remained almost unchanged.

She came into the world not at Madrid, as most of her biographers suppose, but at Barcelona. From her childhood up she delighted all who heard her. So did her sisters, more especially Carlotta, who but for the effect of a hot-tempered mother's carelessness, might have surpassed her. Her life was one uninterrupted triumph. At any time for close on 30 years she had but to demand her price—paid in advance to what it offered her. Her price was just £1000 a night, \$5000. Not for a moment through those 30 or more years was there a doubt or the suspicion of a doubt as to her dominance. Great artists in their way like Christine Nilsson, Sembrich, Gerster, Melba and Lucca may have challenged her. But, with the two exceptions of her sister, the unfortunate Carlotta, and Ilma di Murska, no one was named in the same breath with her as an exponent of sweet, liquid virtuosity.

Though not strictly speaking what one could call beautiful, she was graceful and pretty, with dark eyes, a soft smooth face, an unpleasing mouth, an obstinate chin. If she was clever, she concealed the fact with skill. Thanks to her voice and fame, she was a welcome guest at many royal courts, till after a much talked-of episode, that closed most courts to her.

She retired to Wales, where she acquired more fame and dignity as mistress of Craig-y-Nos. And it was there, at Craig-y-Nos, the writer met her face to face for the first time, when he was one of a dozen guests at her second marriage. The "Queen of Song" was also known then as the "Queen of Wales." The wedding had attracted hosts of rustics to the church at Ystradgynlais. Two thousand children in the fields outside the building sang the epithalamium. Arches triumphal marked the road from Ystradgynlais to Craig-y-Nos; while on their arrival at their goal, the guests were startled to behold the royal standard flying

proudly (and illegally) from a tower commanding miles of lofty hills. The castle, an absurd affair of the most modern kind, reminded one of the buildings which in other days were shown on Swiss chromolithographs. No other woman with a genuine feeling for art could have endured the place. But Patti had spent a fortune on her mansion. All that money and an utter want of taste could do to destroy the original charm of the environment had been done thoroughly. Conservatories worthy of Parisian bourgeoisie had been added to original structures. Stiff fishponds had been sunk in the once wild and natural

A CHAMBER MUSIC FESTIVAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berkshire Festival of Chamber Music, Second Season—Five concerts, given in the Music Temple, South Mountain, Pittsfield, Massachusetts; afternoon of Sept. 26, and mornings and afternoons of Sept. 26 and 27, 1919.

First program: Beethoven, quartet in A minor, op. 132 (Berkshire String Quartet, Messrs. Kortschak, Gordon, Bailly, and Stoeber); Beethoven, sonata for piano (Mr. Langenus, Mr. Kortschak, and the composer); Sowerby, trio for flute, viola, and piano in E minor (Dr. Maquarre, Mr. Bailly, and the composer); Brahms, trio in D major for violin, French horn, and piano (Mr. Gordon, Mr. de Maré, and Mr. Bauer).

Second program: D. G. Mason, pastorale in D major, op. 8 for clarinet, violin, and piano (Mr. Langenus, Mr. Kortschak, and the composer); Sowerby, trio for flute, viola, and piano in E minor (Dr. Maquarre, Mr. Bailly, and the composer); Brahms, trio in D major for violin, French horn, and piano (Mr. Gordon, Mr. de Maré, and Mr. Bauer).

Third program: Mozart, quartet in B flat major, K. No. 458; Beethoven quartet in F major, op. 135; Dvorak, quartet in B flat major, op. 51 (The Fonzley Quartet, Messrs. Betti, Pochon, Ara, and d'Archebaud).

Fourth program: Purcell, aria for baritone, two violins, violoncello, and piano; Pergolesi, "Salve Regina," for contralto, string quartet, and piano; Vaughan Williams, "On Wenlock Edge," cycle of songs for tenor, piano, and string quartet; Ravel, three poems of Mallarmé for mezzo-soprano, two flutes, two clarinets, string quartet, and piano; Clough-Lester, "The Day of Beauty," suite for soprano, string quartet, and piano, op. 48; Stravinsky, three Japanese sketches for mezzo-soprano, two flutes, two clarinets, string quartet, and piano; Brahms, "Songs of Love," waltzes for vocal quartet and piano, four hands. The artists taking part in this program comprised Mme. Hinkle, soprano; Mme. Gauthier, mezzo-soprano; Mme. Alcock, contralto; Mr. Murphy, tenor; Mr. Werrenrath, baritone; Messrs. Oberdorfer and Balaban, pianists; Messrs. Maquarre and Kouloukis, flutes; Messrs. Langenus and Kuhlman, clarinets; and the Berkshire String Quartet.

Fifth program: Saint-Saëns, quartet in G major, op. 153 (Berkshire String Quartet); Ernest Bloch, suite for violin and piano (Mr. Bailly and Mr. Bauer); Beethoven, septet in E flat major, op. 20 (Messrs. Kortschak, Bailly, Stoeber, de Maré, and Langenus, and Mr. Savolini, bassoon, and Mr. Manoly, double-bass).

PITTSFIELD, Massachusetts—"At occasional intervals in his experience, a musician comes upon something which he recognizes as a product of genius. It may be a composition, or it may be the interpretation of one; but whichever it is, he does not have to reason with himself concerning its value. He knows immediately that he is in contact with a great talent."

In such terms as these did Harold Bauer, the pianist, talk to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the chamber music festival here, by way of expressing his opinion of the sonata for viola and piano by Ernest Bloch, which won the \$1000 prize offered by Mrs. Frederic S. Coolidge, the supporter of the festival. Mr. Bauer himself played the piano part of the sonata at the closing concert, and he declared that he had assisted in few performances in his whole career that meant so much to him. "We have to count Debussy in, whenever we speak of modern music, do we not?" said Mr. Bauer. "Well, in the same way we have got to count Bloch in. I will risk my reputation for artistic discernment upon what I think of his sonata; and I will declare for everybody to hear who wants to, that I place the writer of this piece amongst the foremost composers of our time."

The Prize Sonata

The prize sonata is described as representing the composer's impressions of the tropics, the particular locality studied being Java; and as indicating what geographical, ethnographical and other kinds of impressions have written about the island, rather than what he himself has seen. Whereas certain of his earlier works, like his string quartet and his orchestral pieces, take their inspiration from the ancient history of the Jewish people, the sonata is understood to go back, in a measure at least, to a prehistoric past. The search for the elemental, or rather the search for a way to express the elemental, has always been an enthusiasm with Mr. Bloch, as he made known to friendly inquirers when he first arrived in America from Switzerland a few years ago.

Few persons, probably, would chal-

lenge Mr. Bauer, the composer's interpreter and champion, to a debate upon the merits of the sonata; yet some might not willingly go so far as he goes in approval of it. Many would be contented for the present, perhaps, merely to say that the work is conceived in a mood just as lofty, and is carried out in a style just as austere and vigorous, as are Mr. Bloch's "Three Jewish Poems" for orchestra, and would be fain to leave further arbitration of the question to time.

On the pamphlet printed for the use of the festival guests, the four movements of the sonata were tagged with the conventional designations of allegro, allegro ironico, lento and molto vivo; but in the manuscript, they are said to bear the titles, "In the Jungle," "Grimaces," "Nocturne," and "Country of the Sun."

Miss Clarke's Sonata

On the program of the Thursday afternoon concert was the sonata which stood second in the contest, written by Miss Rebecca Clarke; and there was nothing said of the work but praise. Miss Clarke is herself a viola player and everybody familiar with the requirements of that instrument declared that she composed for it with great skill. For freshness of ideas and tastefulness in the development of them, this young woman who learned her art in England but who is now practicing it in America, won the commendation of all her listeners. In any year but one when a composer of Mr. Bloch's extraordinary power was an entrant, she would no doubt have won the prize.

The festival brought forward other music that was new to the listeners besides the two sonatas for viola and piano. On Thursday afternoon, a quartet by Elgar was performed for the first time, as far as anybody knew, in America; and on Saturday afternoon a quartet by Saint-Saëns had the same distinction. It may be that the organization which presented the works, the Berkshire String Quartet, is not apt at making novelties sound to advantage; but neither Elgar nor Saint-Saëns seem to have increased their fame on these occasions.

Voices in Chamber Music

At the concert of Saturday morning an experiment was made in the use of voices in chamber music; and nothing that happened in all three days excited more discussion. The voices, however, were in no case a subject of comment. Indeed, singers for once took part in a music festival without evoking any interest worth mentioning on their own account. They were all artists of high renown, but nobody paid any attention to them for that reason. Certain strange pieces of music which they helped to present were the whole cause of talk.

It would not be easy to tell what disturbed the conservatives at the festival most; the song cycle of Vaughan Williams, "On Wenlock Edge," the three poems of Mallarmé by Ravel, or the three Japanese sketches by Stravinsky. Every argument imaginable was brought against these modernists of Great Britain, France and Russia to prove that they were subverters of art, if not actual enemies of society. But some were found who defended the ways of men whose writing is "up in the air and without any foundation to it"; and who "disregard the harmonic idea upon which all our music is built." Some, too, were found who gave warning that the Ravel and Stravinsky sort of thing has come to stay, and who pointed to

the acclaim with which the Japanese sketches, with Mme. Gauthier singing, were received as evidence that composers today, by up-in-the-air and non-harmonic methods of writing, have hit upon something that at least expresses a popular feeling.

Mr. Sowerby's Modernism

Fortunately, no doubt, for the peace of the festival, the pieces in extreme modern vein were all by composers who live a long way from the Berkshire Hills and who could not very well be present. The only work played in the course of the concert which indicated that the ways of Ravel and Stravinsky are being taken up in the United States was the trio for flute, viola, and piano by Sowerby, one of the numbers of Friday morning. But this composition makes a rather short excursion into aerial realms and moves firmly, almost heavily, upon the ground the greater part of the time. An American work which spoke uncompromisingly for the conservative cause was the pastorella for clarinet, violin, and piano by Mason, also one of the Friday morning numbers.

The audiences assembled at Mrs. Coolidge's invitation seemed, in general, to prefer the approved message of old-school composers to any wayward discourses of harmonic revolutionists. And they liked especially the opportunity which they had of hearing certain famous and none too frequently performed works, like the Brahms trio in D major for violin, French horn and piano, a Friday morning number; and the Beethoven quartet in F major, opus 135, a Friday afternoon number. Not that the interpretation of the Brahms trio pleased everybody. It could hardly do so, because the players, admirable though they were individually, just fell short of perfection, because of not having spent all their time for the last 10 years practicing together. In the case of the Beethoven quartet, however, there was universal contentment. In this, the four men of Fonzley Villa were the players, and their interpretation was masterful beyond the power, perhaps, of any other artists in the public world to equal. The American public may be counted fortunate that the Fonzley Quartet, this season, has Beethoven's masterpiece of the sublime lento in its repertory, and is going to present it far and wide over the concert circuit.

CHAMBER MUSIC ON PACIFIC COAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Massachusetts—Elias Hecht, flutist of the San Francisco Chamber Music Society, who was here in the week of the Berkshire festival, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the same awakening of interest in chamber music was to be observed on the Pacific Coast as in eastern communities. He ascribed the zeal of the public for trios, quartets, quintets, and other such forms to the influences of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra and similar organizations, which had not only won audiences to serious things, but had also developed players competent to take part in chamber music performances. He said that while two or three of the men in his organization were still serving as orchestral players, he expected next season all would be in a position to devote themselves exclusively to chamber music.

At the concert of Saturday morning an experiment was made in the use of voices in chamber music; and nothing that happened in all three days excited more discussion. The voices, however, were in no case a subject of comment. Indeed, singers for once took part in a music festival without evoking any interest worth mentioning on their own account. They were all artists of high renown, but nobody paid any attention to them for that reason. Certain strange pieces of music which they helped to present were the whole cause of talk.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Spectator

"On Thursday, March 1st, 1711, an event took place which was destined to make an abiding impression on the history of English literature. This event was the first appearance of The Spectator, a periodical which made as distinct an impression on English journalism of that time as was produced, although in a very different way, by the publication of Punch during the early part of Queen Victoria's reign. The Spectator was not by any means the first of the journals composed altogether of bright literary essays, humorous and satirical for the most part, on living men and manners, nor was Punch by any means the first of English comic newspapers. But The Spectator and Punch alike made a distinct fame, and each is always regarded as the highest illustration of that order of literature which it professed to illustrate," writes Justin McCarthy.

"The Spectator started on a distinct and original plan of its own which had not been foreshadowed by any previous project of newspaper essay writing. There is much difference of opinion as to the original author of the plan. There are contemporary chroniclers who distinctly maintain that the original idea came up in the mind of Addison, and that he communicated and explained it to Steele, who was taken with it instantly, and was delighted to render it all the service in his power. On the other hand, there are writers of the same time who insist with emphasis, and with assurance of precise information, that Steele first conceived the idea, and that Addison cordially adopted it and lent it all his help. It does not much matter. . . . Addison and Steele worked together in the closest literary companionship, and with perfect harmony for the daily production of their unique Spectator. The essay which one had written was commonly touched and retouched by the other, and it is not always easy to be quite sure whether any was the exclusive work of either of the gifted writers."

"Many men of literary mark, whose names are still remembered by the reading public, were frequent contributors to The Spectator. One man who ranks among the immortals of the reign, Alexander Pope, was actually a contributor; but he cannot be reckoned amongst those who frequently illumined its pages by frequent flashes of light."

"Besides all these writers who may be regarded as professional literary men, the outer public itself furnished many contributors to the columns of The Spectator. The conductor of the paper freely invited and cordially encouraged such contributions. The object was to obtain expressions of opinion from all classes and orders on any subject of interest which was then engaging attention. Every letter sent

in was carefully read, and if it was found to have in it anything worth printing it was published at the earliest possible moment. All such contributions were gone over either by Addison or Steele—more often by Steele—and any letter that appeared deserving of a place in the paper was touched up and put into better shape if it were found to require such remodeling. In rare cases the letters were given to the public exactly as the writer had penned them, nor was this always a tribute to the excellence of their literary style. It happened now and then that some contributor, sadly wanting in literary education, put forth ideas of sound common sense with an emphasis and a bluntness which became all the more telling from the homely phraseology in which they were clothed; and sometimes too they were so exquisitely absurd that to publish them exactly as they were written was the most effective way of showing up the absurdity which they strove to defend. Steele took special delight in going over these contributions from the outer world, and it was said of him by one of his colleagues that he had often by a few happy touches converted a commonplace little epistolary homily into an essay sparkling with humorous illustration."

Sir Richard Burton Enters Harar

I then wrote an English letter from the political agent at Aden to the Amir of Harar, proposing to deliver it in person and throw off my disguise. Two reasons influenced me in adopting this "neck or nothing" plan. All the races amongst whom my travels lay, hold him nattering who hides his origin in places of danger; and secondly, my white face had converted me into a Turk, a Nation more hated and suspected than any Europeans, without our prestige. Before leaving Sagharrah . . . our baggage was again decimated: the greater part was left with Adan, and an ass carried only what was absolutely necessary. . . . My Girji escort consisted of Sherwa, the Bedouin Abidin and Mad Said mounted on the End of Time's mule.

At 10 a. m. on the second of January, all the villagers assembled and recited the Fatihah. . . . By the worst of footpaths we ascended the rough and strong hill behind Sagharrah, through bush and burn and over rivers of rock. At the summit was a village where Sherwa halted, declaring that he dared not advance; a swordsman, however, was sent on to guard us through the Galla Pass. After an hour's ride we reached the foot of a tall table-mountain called Kondura, where our road, a goat path rough with rocks or fallen trees, and here and there arched over with giant creepers, was reduced to a narrow ledge with a forest above and a forest below. I could not but admire the beauty of this Vallombrosa, which reminded me of scenes whilom enjoyed in fair Touraine. High up on our left rose the perpendicular walls of the misty hill, fringed with tufts of pine, and on the right the shrub-clad folds fell into a deep valley. The cool wind whistled, and sunbeams like golden shafts darted through tall shady trees—

"Bearded with moss, and in garments green"—the ground was clothed with dank grass, and around the trunks grew thistles, daisies, and blue flowers which at a distance might well pass for violets.

Presently we were summarily stopped by half a dozen Gallas attending upon one Rahab, the chief who owns the pass. This is the African style of toll-taking: the "pike" appears in the form of a plump of spearsmen, and the gate is a pair of lances thrown across the road. Not without trouble, for they feared to depart from the mos majorum, we persuaded them that the ass carried no merchandise. Then rounding Kondura's northern flank, we entered the Amir's territory: about thirty miles distant and separated by a series of blue valleys, lay

a dark speck upon a tawny sheet of stubble—Harar. Having paused for a moment to savor success, we began the descent. The ground was a slippery black soil—mist ever settles upon Kondura—and frequent springs oozing from the rock formed beds of black mire. A few huge Birbisa trees, the remnant of a forest still thick around the mountain's neck, marked out the road; they were branch from stem to stern, and many had a girth of from twenty to twenty-five feet.

After an hour's ride amongst thistles, whose flowers of a bright red like worsted were not less than a child's head, we watered our mules at a rill below the slope. Then mounting, we urged over hill and dale, where Galla peasants were threshing and storing their grain with loud songs of joy; they were easily distinguished by their African features, mere caricatures of the Somali, whose type had been Arabized by repeated immigrations from Yemen and Hadramaut. Late in the afternoon, having gained ten miles in a straight direction, we passed through a hedge of plantains, defending the windward side of Gafra, a village of Midkams who collect the Gerad Adan's grain. They shouted delight on recognizing their old friend Mad Said, led us to an empty Gambisa, swayed and cleaned it, lighted a fire, turned our mules into a field to graze, and went forth to seek food. Their hospitable thoughts, however, were marred by the two citizens of Harar, who privately threatened them with the Amir's wrath, if they dared to feed that Turk.

As evening drew on came a message from our enemies, the Habr Awal, who offered if we would wait till sunrise, to enter the city in our train. The Gerad Adan had counseled me not to provoke these men; so, contrary to the advice of my two companions, I returned a polite answer purporting that we would expect them till 8 o'clock the next morning.

At 7 a. m. on the third of January we heard that the treacherous Habr Awal had driven away their cows shortly after midnight. Seeing their hostile intentions I left my journal, sketches, and other books in charge of an old Midkan, with directions that they should be forwarded to the Gerad Adan, and determined to carry nothing but our arms and a few presents for the Amir. We saddled our mules, mounted and rode hurriedly along the edge of a picturesque chasm of tender pink granite, here and there obscured by luxuriant vegetation. In the center fringed with bright banks a shallow rill, called Doghlah, now brawls in tiny cascades, then whirls through boulder boulders toward the Erar River. Presently descending by a ladder of rock scarcely even for mules, we followed the course of the burn, and emerging into the valley beneath we picked forward rapidly, for day was wearing on and we did not wish the Habr Awal to precede us. . . .

As we commenced another ascent appeared a Harar Grandee mounted upon a handsomely caparisoned mule and attended by seven servants who carried gourds and skins of grain. He was a pale faced senior with a white beard, dressed in a fine Tobe and a snowy turban with scarlet edges; he carried no shield but an Abyssinian broadsword was slung over his left shoulder. We exchanged courteous salutations, and as I was thirsty he ordered a footman to fill a cup of water. . . . At 2 p. m. we fell into a narrow fenced lane and halted for a few minutes near a spreading tree, under which sat women selling ghee and unspun cotton. About two miles distant on the crest of a hill, stood the city—the end of my present travel—a long somber line, strikingly contrasting with the whitewashed towns of the East. The spectacle, materially speaking, was a disappointment: nothing conspicuous appeared but two gray minarets of rude shape; many would have grudgingly exposed three lives to win so paltry a prize. But of all that have attempted, none ever succeeded in entering that pile of stones; the thoroughbred traveler, dear L., will understand my exultation, although

my two companions exchanged glances of wonder. . . .

We resumed our way up a rough tranchee ridged with stone and hedged with tall cactus. This ascends to an open plain. On the right lie the holcus fields, which reach to the town wall, and in front are the dark defenses of Harar, with groups of citizens loitering about the large gateway. We arrived at 3 p. m. after riding about five hours, which were required to accomplish twenty miles in a straight direction.—Sir Richard Burton.

Posting

I have been none of the least able in this exercise which is proper for men of my pitch, short and well knit; but I give it over, it shakes us too much to continue long. I was just now reading that King Cyrus, the better to have news brought him from all parts of the empire, which was of a vast extent, caused it to be tried how far a horse could go in a day without baiting, and at that distance appointed stages and men whose business it was to have horses always in readiness, to mount those who were despatched away to him. And some say that this swift way of posting, is equal to that of the flight of cranes, Caesar says, that "Lucius Vibullius Rufus, being in great haste to carry intelligence to Pompey, rid day and night, still taking fresh horses for the greater diligence and speed"; and himself, as Suetonius reports, traveled a hundred miles a day in a hired coach; but he was a furious courier, for where the rivers stop his way, he always past them by swimming, without turning out of his way to look for either bridge or ford.

Tiberius Nero, going to see his brother Drusus, . . . travelled two hundred miles in four and twenty hours, having three coaches. In the war the Romans had against King Antiochus, T. Sempronius Gracchus, says Livy, "Per dispositos equos prope incredibile ab Amphissa tertio die Pellam pervenit." Upon horses purpose laid in, he, by an almost incredible speed, rid in three days from Amphissa to Pella. And it appears there that they were established posts, and not horses purposely laid in upon this occasion.

Cecinna's invention to send back news to his family was much more quick, for he took swallows along with him from home, and turned them out towards their nests when he would send back any news; setting a mark of some color upon them to signify his meaning, according to what he and his people had before agreed upon. At the Theater at Rome, masters of families carried pigeons in their bosoms, to which they tied letters, when they had a mind to send any orders to their people at home; and the pigeons were trained up to bring back an answer. D. Brutus made use of the same device, when besieged in Mutina, and others elsewhere have done the same. In Peru they rid post upon men's shoulders, who took them upon their shoulders in a certain kind of litter made for that purpose, and ran with such agility, that in their full speed, the first couriers throw their load to the second, without making any stop; and so on.—From Montaigne's "Essays."

Child Wish

Teach me flowers: and in the dell, When I know them really well, I shall think that every bell Nods to me.

Teach me birds: and when I go Where their singing arrows flow I shall hear a voice I know Sing to me.

Teach me stars: and from the sky, Dark and lonely when I lie, I shall feel a friendly eye Watching me.

How I wish that things so sweet Could, like children when we meet With our nurses down the street, Speak to me! —From "Poems," by Walter Wingate.

A Bond of Union

An attractive picture is that which presented itself in the closing days of 1878, when the people of the entire city of Cleveland turned out to celebrate the completion of that great stone structure which bound the East Side to the West Side in new bonds of union. The two sections that at one time faced each other across the valley with bitter rivalry, had become one in interest, and lived in the greatest harmony, and in this new viaduct, carrying traffic and travel across the flats of the Cuyahoga, the one barrier against still closer intercourse was removed. Naturally, better means of communication between the two sides of the river had been discussed from the days of the great bridge war, and bridge after bridge had been constructed, only to prove that the tollsome ascent and descent of the hills was still an unpleasant feature of travel between the east and the west. In his annual message of 1870, Mayor Stephen Behrer urged the construction of a high level bridge. . . .

On May 4, 1876, a special election was held which decided affirmatively these two questions: Whether tolls should be charged, and whether more bonds should be issued for the completion of the work. Legislation was finally secured abrogating the toll decision and making the bridge free. When the great and needed viaduct was turned over to the city authorities, on Dec. 27, 1878, it had been four and a half years in building, and had cost \$2,170,000. . . .

The viaduct is three thousand two hundred and eleven feet in length. . . . The height of the roadway of the draw above low water mark in the river is seventy feet.—James Harrison Kennedy, in "A History of the City of Cleveland."

Strolling

The meridian sun Most sweetly smiling with attempered beams, Sheds gently down a mild and grateful warmth. Beneath its yellow luster, groves and woods, Checked by one night's frost with various hues, While yet no wind has swept a leaf away, Shine doubly rich. It were a calm delight Down the smooth stream to glide, and see it tinged Upon each brink with all those gorgeous hues, The yellow, red, or purple of the trees, That, singly, or in tufts, or forests thick, Adorn the shores; to see, perhaps, the side Of some high mount reflected far below. In its bright colors, intermixed with spots Of darker green; . . . To wander in the open fields, and hear, E'en at this hour, the noonday hardly past, The jingling insects of the summer's night; To hear, where lately buzzing swarms were heard, A lonely bee long roving here and there To find a single flower, but all in vain; Then, rising quick, and with a louder hum, In widening circles round and round his head, Straight by the listener flying clear away. As if to bid the fields a last adieu; To hear, within the woodland's sunny side, Late full of music, nothing, save, perhaps, The sound of nutshells by a squirrel dropped From some tall beech, fast falling through the leaves. —Charles Wilcox.

The Christ

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Christ is the truth about everything; and, as a consequence, the more a man demonstrates his knowledge of the Christ, Truth, the more nearly he walks in the footsteps of Jesus the Christ: "There was, in, and never can be," Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 74 and 75 of "Pulpit and Press," "but one God, one Christ, one Jesus of Nazareth. Whoever in any age expresses most of the spirit of Truth and Love, the Principle of God's idea, has most of the spirit of Christ, of that Mind which was in Christ Jesus." The spirit of Christ, then, is obedience to Truth, the effort, in other words, to put off the carnal mind, "the old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts," and to put on the Mind which was in Christ Jesus, "the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness."

The mission of Jesus was to show the world how this might be done, not through the impossible task of spiritualizing matter, and converting an impure mortal into an angel, but by realizing the nothingness of the flesh and its lusts, and so demonstrating the allness of Spirit, and men's true selfhood or Christ, as the image and likeness of God. "This dual personality of the unseen and the seen, the spiritual and material, the eternal Christ and the corporeal Jesus manifest in flesh," writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 334 of Science and Health, "continued until the Master's ascension, when the human, material concept, or Jesus, disappeared, while the spiritual self, or Christ, continues to exist in the eternal order of divine Science, taking away the sins of the world, as the Christ has always done, even before the human Jesus was incarnate to mortal eyes." As any person looks back over the years of the ministry of Jesus, he will see this is exactly what Mrs. Eddy means. Starting with all the advantage of Mary's demonstration of the virgin birth, he day by day, and week by week, wrought out, before the world, the nothingness of matter and the supremacy of the Christ, Truth. But he knew that the Christ was eternal, whereas the human Jesus was mortal, with a beginning and ending of days. Therefore of his spiritual and eternal selfhood, or the Christ, he declared, "Before Abraham was, I am."

It is the duty of every follower of Jesus the Christ, as it should have been the duty of all who preceded him, to demonstrate the Christ, Truth, as he demonstrated it. To the extent in which this demonstration was made, in the centuries preceding the virgin birth, the Old Testament is the record; to the extent it was made in the first century of the Christian era, the New Testament is the record. Here then, from Abraham to the foundation of the church in Greece, in Asia, and in Rome, is the story of the demonstration of the Christ, and for this purpose it matters nothing at all whether the record in the books of the Law is historical or purely allegorical, whether, that is to say, Abraham ever existed in the flesh, as the friend of God, Principle, or whether he was simply the type of that consciousness capable of realizing the Christ, Truth; whether the sons of Jacob were actual characters, or symbols of the human mind exemplified in the tribes.

The Christ, consequently, is the image and likeness of God, as opposed to the man of dust in the allegory of creation. It was the vision of this Christ which brought Abraham out of the land of many gods, and showed to him the purer monotheism of Israel; and it was to this vision that Christ Jesus himself referred, when he said, "Your father Abraham rejoiced to see my day; and he saw it, and was glad." It was his vision of the Christ that led him to substitute a ram caught by the horns for the human sacrifice on the altar at Jehovah-jireh, just as it was Isaiah's vision which put aside the sacrifice of animals, and called instead for clean hands and a pure heart. It was his vision of the Christ to which Jacob clung all through the long night of wrestle by the brook Jabbok, as it was to his vision that Elijah clung that day, upon the slopes of Carmel, when, from the morning until the hour of the evening sacrifice, the priests of Baal sprang upon the altar and cut themselves with knives as they adored their gods to bring down fire from heaven. It was Moses' vision of the Christ that led him to bind the animal propensities of the people with the law, as it was the vision of the Baptist which urged him, saying, "Repent ye: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand."

The Baptist had baptized the people with water in token of purity, but he declared that one coming after him would baptize them with fire. This prophecy Jesus the Christ fulfilled. His simile of the refiner's fire makes this quite clear. The dross of human nature has to be disposed of, whether painfully or painlessly it is for the individual to decide. Most people elect for suffering because they place the pursuit of material ease and pleasure before that of the Christ; yet the road to harmony is traced for them in the footsteps of Jesus the Christ. Every miracle or demonstration which he performed brought him nearer to a realization of the absolute, and so destroyed something in his consciousness divorced from Principle. He could not heal the sick, and continue to believe in sickness; he could not raise the dead, and continue to believe in death; he could not feed the multi-

tude, and continue to believe in limitation; he could not walk on the water, and continue to believe in matter, or still the tempest, whilst believing in discord. Every one of these demonstrations emphasized the Christ, and depleted the Jesus, so that after his final victory in the ascension, the image and likeness of God, Principle, the Christ, so overshadowed the human Jesus, that neither the Roman guards nor the scribes and Pharisees were able to discern the Christ-man. As Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 315 of Science and Health, "The Christ-idea, or the Christ-man, rose higher to human view because of the crucifixion, and thus proved that Truth was the master of death."

This Christ-man was of necessity only visible to spiritual perception, and so the disciples themselves were only capable of discerning it when matter was held in control by Spirit. Gradually, as the Jesus gave place more entirely to the Christ these moments must have become rarer, until at that meeting in the mountain in Galilee, the Jesus vanished altogether leaving only the Christ, Truth, to be discerned and demonstrated by those claiming for themselves their true selfhood or the Christ: "And, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

The Character of an Honest Man

There is no truth more thoroughly established than that there exists, in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity.

The consideration that human happiness and moral duty are inseparably connected will always continue to prompt me to promote the progress of the former by inculcating the practice of the latter.

Without virtue and without integrity, the finest talents and the most brilliant accomplishments can never gain the respect, and conciliate the esteem, of the truly valuable part of mankind.

I hope I shall always possess firmness and virtue enough to maintain what I consider the most enviable of all titles, the character of an honest man.

The private virtues of economy, prudence, and industry are not less amiable, in civil life, than the more splendid qualities of valor, perseverance, and enterprise in public life.—Washington.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1919

EDITORIALS

Strikes and Revolutions

THE real difficulty in attempting to arrive at the merits of the ordinary strike is the impossibility which the ordinary man finds in obtaining the true facts of the situation. There is no doubt that the public is generally upon the side of justice, when the public has the opportunity of deciding whose quarrel is just. The trouble is that there are occasions when this seems to be about the last thing possible, and the present railway strike in England, complicated as it is by various charges of revolutionary Socialism, on one side, and of an attempt to represent an economic struggle as a political one, upon the other, is a peculiarly effective object lesson in the pitfalls of appreciation.

As the days go by both sides claim the advantage. The government insists that it is holding its own, which in itself would be tantamount to victory, whilst the railway men declare that the ground is slipping from under it, a declaration scarcely in harmony with the increasing threats of a sympathetic strike by transport workers, electricians, and other trades. The question at issue is, when it is cleared of the claims and asseverations of either side, one of vital importance to the country. What it really amounts to is this, Are the railway workers being paid the highest wages to which they are justly entitled on a basis of security to the Nation? It is quite certain that in a country like the United Kingdom, in which the power of the proletariat is so strong, any effort to dispossess Labor of its just rewards is bound to result in trouble, if not in something worse. At the same time, the granting of the demands of Labor, no matter how intrinsically just they may be, would be fatal to Labor itself, if it in any way destroyed or even seriously handicapped the trade of the country.

It is a trite statement to make, and yet it is a necessary statement, that the war has destroyed so much that it has left the peoples of Europe in a position in which only an increased output can pay the debts accumulated in the great struggle. Consequently it is perfectly possible to have the greatest sympathy with the demands of Labor, and yet to know that the granting of those demands might be fatal to Labor itself. Something of this was realized by the colliers themselves, when, some months ago, they withdrew the full volume of their demands, and were satisfied with something less than they declared was their due. The colliers had realized that if the price of coal became prohibitive, there would be no market for that coal, and that consequently not only would they destroy the goose which laid their own golden egg, but they would simultaneously destroy the goose laying the golden eggs of those great industries to which coal is an absolute necessity. It is precisely the same with the railway workers today. If their demands are such that the railways of the country will, in order to pay them, have to levy prohibitive rates, then their victory would be fatal, not only to themselves, but to the colliers and to the operatives of the Lancashire cotton mills, and so ad infinitum. It is precisely here that the responsibility of the union lies, and also the responsibility of the government. Whichever of them is making a mistake may cause a temporary crisis in the affairs of the country, the consequences of which it is almost impossible to foresee. If, in this hour of reconstruction, trade is ruthlessly crippled and manufacture seriously impeded, national bankruptcy will unquestionably be the price of the struggle. What, therefore, is absolutely essential at the present time is not that any aggregate of people shall play for their own ends, but that the actual facts of the case shall be considered and acted upon before it is too late.

Now bankruptcy of any one country, if the hypothesis may be admitted for the sake of the argument, would mean the tumbling down of the whole financial structure of the world. No great nation could default today without the reverberations of its loss of credit being felt completely round the globe. In a small way something of this was realized some decades ago, when a group of London banks intervened to save the great house of Baring from collapse. It was felt by the boards of these banks that however reckless the financing of Barings might or might not have been, and however just or unjust might be the demand upon them for assistance, it was a case of virtue perforce, or saving their own credit by saving the credit of a rival. What happened, on that occasion, was a proof of how much more valuable cooperation is than competition. Barings was saved, and a greater prosperity, not only for Barings but of the banks which had come to its aid, was assured. The conditions today represent a situation of which the threatened Baring collapse is the merest microcosm. A struggle between the government and Labor on the railway question, if pressed too far, might easily lead out of the realm of economics into the realm of politics, to the extent of attempted revolution. The whole temper of the world today is revolutionary, and murderously revolutionary at that. Therefore any organization, be it a trade union or be it a government, which is responsible for hardening its heart, and refusing by reason of the stiffness of its neck from reaching a reasonable accommodation, is practically playing the part of a criminal.

There is, of course, no question at all that there is a revolutionary element attempting to bait its own hook with the grievances of the railway men, and the knowledge of the existence of this element is, in a way, a considerable danger to the government, as it is apt to cause the Cabinet to take a more or less distorted view of the situation. This is exactly what the revolutionaries are aiming at. As revolutionaries they realize they have no chance at all, but if in a great economic crisis they can inflame the passions of both sides, on the one hand by waving the red flag, on the other by accentuating the capitalistic tendencies of the bourgeoisie, they believe they can accomplish their ends. These aims are to pre-

vent an accommodation and to bring about a resort to force, out of which may be launched an attempted revolution, which is bound to be disastrous in its consequences to all concerned. For all of which reasons it is desirable that the cooler heads on either side should realize what is being aimed at; and should not merely compose their differences, but unite their forces to bring about that change in the economic system which is absolutely inevitable, peaceably instead of through revolution.

The Preferment of Admiral Coontz

IF THE war may be said to have exposed any weaknesses in the navy of the United States, assuredly it stimulated an official purpose to correct them, and as an earnest of this purpose, although this country is now a strong second in the list of the world's naval powers, the United States has embarked upon a course of new construction relatively greater than that of any other country. Possibly this promise of an improved naval position tends to stimulate interest in the qualifications of the men who are to direct this great arm of the national defense. Certain it is that the appointment recently made by the Secretary of the Navy, whereby Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz is named to be Chief of Naval Operations, has aroused a considerable amount of criticism, much of it indicating surprise at the preferment of this particular officer, and a feeling in navy circles that the Secretary of the Navy has not been altogether happy in his choice.

That there should be keen interest in this appointment is only natural and right. The Chief of Naval Operations is the most important officer in the service. He handles the navy under the general direction of the Secretary of the Navy. As, by custom, the secretary himself is always a civilian, it is generally conceded that his principal adviser should be an officer of the very highest professional qualifications. Such an officer must know the navy, theoretically and practically. His special endowment must be not only intellectual and physical but moral, for his ability and knowledge of naval activities must range from those of seaman, gunnery officer, navigator, engineer, and electrician, to those of international lawyer, diplomatist, tactician, and strategist. Furthermore, by navy men themselves, it is believed to be particularly desirable that a man so highly equipped technically shall, in addition, if he is to make his peculiar and wide-ranging capabilities effective for the good of the service, combine a force of character and tactfulness that will induce confidence and reasonable acceptance of his views on the part of the chief for whom his advice is officially provided.

Whether Admiral Coontz fits these exacting requirements more nearly than any other available officer is the question that is now being raised amongst navy men. That Admiral Coontz is a competent officer, and that his record is creditable, is apparently nowhere denied. Rather the question concerns his record as showing preeminent fitness to become the navy's technical head. The prominent details in his service are his six years on the Alaska station, when he became proficient as a pilot in those waters; his voyage around the world with the fleet, in 1908, as executive officer of the U. S. S. Nebraska; his periods as commandant of midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy in 1910-11, as commanding officer of the U. S. S. Georgia in 1913-15, during which period this ship won the fleet gunnery trophy, and his three years, just before the great war, as commandant of the Navy Yard at Puget Sound. He has served also at the naval station at Honolulu and has had two years, 1912 and 1913, as governor of the remote Pacific island of Guam, which has an area of about 200 square miles and a population of 9000. He left the Puget Sound yard at the end of August, 1918, to take up war duty in command of the seventh division of the Atlantic fleet, but saw no service overseas. He had a division of the Pacific fleet at the time of his recent appointment.

It is generally understood that the list of graduates of the Naval War College at Newport includes the most accomplished admirals in the navy. No doubt the fact that Admiral Coontz is not a graduate of that college is responsible for at least a part of the doubt that has been expressed as to his selection by the Secretary of the Navy. Moreover, he has been advanced over the heads of more than a score of rear admirals, in a way that would argue the necessity of his being a very exceptional sailor. It is possible that any misgivings of this or any other nature with respect to this appointment are unnecessary, yet that they exist is reason enough for expressing the opinion that the Senate should deal with this appointment circumspectly. Before confirming the choice of Admiral Coontz, it should satisfy itself as to the reasons that led to his preferment.

That Colombian Treaty

THERE is now apparently good reason for the ratification by the United States, without further waiting, of the already long-delayed treaty between this Nation and Colombia. The recent information from Washington that the so-called oil decree, issued a few months ago by the Colombian Government and then suspended, will not be renewed, and that this obstacle no longer stands in the way of final action on the treaty, is indeed welcome news. The people of the United States, as well as certain of its business interests, wish to see the last vestige of the differences which have persisted between these nations, ever since the building of the Panama Canal, wiped out. To Colombia a final settlement at once will be even more beneficial, from a political and economic standpoint, than to its northern neighbor, for it will mean the furtherance of industrial activities highly important to the general development of the South American Republic.

When it is recalled that this treaty, the main feature of which is a provision for the payment to Colombia of \$25,000,000 for Panama Canal rights and the French canal concession, was signed by the plenipotentiaries of the two nations concerned on April 6, 1914, and that enterprises of large importance to both peoples have been hindered throughout the intervening five years, the value of time saved at this stage is apparent. In addition to

the considerations already mentioned, however, is that of American political relationships, which should be appreciably improved by a fair and satisfactory adjustment of this matter. Whatever party may be in power, the United States should be not only fair but always liberal and helpful in its dealings with other American nations. It ought to be remembered far more than it is that partisan differences are not so clearly appreciated, or so largely discounted, outside the country as within, and that mere partisan resistance and obstruction are apt to be misunderstood as representing the Nation instead of only a portion, and perhaps a small minority, of it.

It is certainly to be hoped, and expected, that this business will be disposed of quickly, now that the Bogota Government has evidently removed the restrictions which of late have prevented United States Capital from enjoying full freedom in the southern Republic. Thus a marked impetus should be given to the utilization of the rich resources and the development of transportation and other facilities which Colombia is eager to see take place.

At the Sign of the Marygold

THERE is a certain fascination which the past holds for the present, and which never becomes wearisome. So when one of the partners of the firm of Child & Co., bankers, of Fleet Street, in the City of London, recently told a committee of the House of Commons that the firm had originally been founded by one John Wheeler, goldsmith, in Chepe, in 1559, and added the altogether immaterial observation that the account of Mistress Eleanor Gwynne, of the Theatre Royal, had been overdrawn at the time of her passing away, he interested suddenly a great army of men and women throughout the world, all utterly indifferent to the real business of the committee, which would doubtless have been of immense interest to the worthy Mr. John Wheeler, namely the all important one of dormant bank balances.

To anyone gifted with the power of dreaming, some people call it imagination, the bare committee room must have become a London street, with the quaint houses, with their overhanging stories glaring at each other across the narrow road-way, and old Temple Bar, splashed with the mud, thrown from the gutter by the creaking market carts and lumbering coaches, bridging the whole road. For it was at Temple Bar that Child's Bank stood, after it was removed from Chepe, and Francis Child, the industrious apprentice, had, after the very manner of Frank Goodchild, married his master's daughter, and become head of the house, alderman, sheriff, and Lord Mayor And, indeed, it still stands there, and, if you know how, you can picture little Mistress Nell, descending from her coach at the bank door, in her high heeled silk shoes and her huge straw hat, all patches, and powder, and smiles, to wheedle the successor to Master John Wheeler into consenting to an overdraft, or more probably an extension of one, for can anyone imagine the period when Mistress Gwynne's account was "in funds"? She was a great favorite was Nelly, without apparently an enemy in the world. She had begun as an orange seller in the pit of the Theatre Royal, and later captured the heart of her too susceptible King by appearing on the stage in a great cart-wheel hat, six feet from brim to brim. After that success and she were "well acquainted" though she passed away "overdrawn" all the same. Did Child's recover their overdraft? Anyway almost the last command of Old Rowley to the atirabilious bigot who succeeded him on the throne was, "Let not poor Nelly starve."

How many great pairs of shoes passed down the steps from Fleet Street to the Bank parlor in the good old days! In 1559 when Master Wheeler stood behind the counter in Chepe, the Great Eliza had just ascended the throne, the Bank's customers wore doublets and trunk hose, and the clerks, 'prentices were they not? jumped over the counter, at the cry of "Clubs!" and rushed out to help to make trouble in the Chepe. How different is this from the picture of the staid Mr. Jarvis Lorry, sitting in his "musty back closet," in Tellson's Bank, by Temple Bar, and every well brought up person knows that Tellson's is only Dickens' name for Child's. "You fell into Tellson's," writes Dickens, "down two steps, and came to your senses in a miserable little shop, with two little counters, where the oldest of men made your check-shake as if the wind rustled it, while they examined the signature by the dingiest of windows, which were always under a shower-bath of mud from Fleet Street, and which were made the dingier by their own iron bars proper, and the heavy shadow of Temple Bar." Much of this, of course, is Dickens' general exaggeration, aggravation Mrs. Gamp would have termed it, but none the less it is an imperishable cameo of Child's Bank, in the era of the French Revolution, and as it remained until, not so very many years ago, Temple Bar gave place to the Griffin, and the new Bank was built.

There are thousands of men in London today who can remember Tellson's as Dickens described it, who recollect Temple Bar blocking all the traffic in and out of Fleet Street, with the Rainbow Tavern, on the south side, and the golden Cock, on the north side, shrilling out its song—it is Shakespeare's term—as an invitation to the chops and steaks within. Here came Tennyson, an unknown barrister from the Temple, over the way, to sit in one of the little boxes which Mr. Lorry surely must have sat in before him, and to write verses to the head waiter as Mr. Lorry certainly did not:—

Thou art not like the common herd
Who with napkin dally,
I think you came with Ganymede
From some delightful valley.

Past here, too, many a time and oft, must have come the great Doctor, taking his daily walk down Fleet Street, with Mr. Boswell or another. But the Doctor was not amongst those whose chairs or coaches stood outside Tellson's doors. If his pension was paid by cheque it must have been either at the Paymaster's or at the Old Lady's in Threadneedle Street, a chit then of scarcely more than three score years and ten. New banks, indeed, were beginning to spring up all around. James Hoare had hung up the Golden Bottle a little

further east against the Temple wall, and there you may see a replica of it to this day, carved over the portal, for James Hoare's father had been liveryman of the Coopers's Company, in pious and dutiful memory whereof James had adopted the bottle as his sign, when to his business as a goldsmith, also in Chepe he it said, he added that of a "keeper of running cash." A little to the west, by another of the Temple Gates, Twining, the tea importer, had added banking to his retail trade,—Twining, of whom the eighteenth century wit wrote,

There's Twining the tea man, who lives in the Strand,
Would he be whining if robbed of his T.

Those were the days when tea sold for thirty shillings a pound, and the coaches and chairs of the great ladies of fashion stood outside Mr. Twining's shop, while the owners drank Bobea inside, from tiny china cups, at one shilling each.

Rivalry, however, made no difference to Child's. Had not Prince Rupert banked there, and after him Pepys, and were they not pares 'cum paribus? Mr. Pepys' chatter must have been more valuable as an advertisement than his balance, one imagines, ever made him as a customer, but on the other hand Sarah Marlborough, that lady of strange likes and innumerable dislikes, must have been most valuable both as a friend and as a customer. And so Blanchard and Child, goldsmiths, at the sign of the Marygold, in Fleet Street, next to Temple Bar, became the great bank it is today, the white checks of which, with the Marygold still blooming in the corner, have fluttered, for a couple of centuries or so, all round the world.

Notes and Comments

MOTORISTS who follow the Mohawk Trail, in western Massachusetts, will, by another autumn, have pleasanter going, provided the largest road-making contract in the history of the State is finished as soon as expected. The new road will replace a steep climb by a modern thoroughfare which will ascend so gradually to an elevation of 800 feet that its maximum grade will be but 6 per cent, as compared with grades of the old road which sometimes reach 13; and the new motor route, moreover, will show motorists, for the first time, some of the most beautiful scenic views in this part of the State. The road will cost, as estimated by the accepted bid, \$253,808, or approximately \$50,700 a mile, of which the national government will pay \$20,000. One wonders what those old-time Massachusetts road-makers, the Boston "surveyors of highways," who, in 1636, laid out "a sufficient foot-way from William Coleburne's field-end unto Samuel Wyleborne's field end next Roxbury," would have thought of these figures.

PARIS is thinking of the coming visit of the young Shah of Persia. Parisians will feel at home with their guest, for the Shah Amad is a good French scholar, speaking the language fluently. French influence in the immediate entourage of the Shah has been consistently maintained by the Persian Minister in Paris, who has kept Teheran supplied with French professors for the young sovereign's education. The Persian colony in Paris at the outbreak of the war included some 200 students, all of whom joined the French Army. Many of these young Persians won the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre. Paris will know how to show her appreciation in the cordiality of her welcome to their ruler, the Shah Amad.

ONE may well sigh over his own watch when he reads of the competition in timepieces in which a Swiss chronometer proved itself so reliable that to measure its daily variation from correct time a second had to be divided into a hundred parts. The chronometer actually varied six one-hundredths of a second. Compared with this reliability the watches used at the Geneva Observatory are quite happy-go-lucky, for any watch that does not vary more than half a second a day under normal conditions is permissible. The Geneva Observatory, moreover, is considerate of the feelings of its chronometers and makes allowances. If the position of the watch has been changed from normal it is allowed a variation up to two seconds, and whenever subjected to change of temperature it is permitted to vary as much as fifteen one-hundredths of a second for each degree. The average man with the average watch, fortunately, does not have to think of time in one-hundredths of a second, and one can always shrewdly offset inaccuracy by keeping a watch a little ahead.

THE police force is a mighty force in support of order, and it does not always have to use force to show this. A little boy, a London street urchin, seeing some object inside an iron railing which roused his curiosity, stared at it with all his might, and so interested was he that he failed to notice the "copper" coming round the corner. Now the policeman was tall, and the boy but small. When the boy had sized up the object of his curiosity to his own satisfaction, he turned round to go and found himself gazing straight up into what might be termed the face of "the law." The arm of the law was quiescent since uncalled for, but a look into the grave face above him was sufficient. The boy took to his heels without a backward glance. The "law" smiled, and the onlookers smiled with him.

MANY will agree with the critic who comments on the unwisdom of publishers in telling the public, in the descriptive words of the advertising man, just how an author struggles at his task of authorship. It is about 1900 years since Quintilian said critically that "the perfection of art is to conceal art," and later ages have not disproved the acumen of the saying. If one took the publicity man seriously, for example, there would be far less pleasure in reading a book for the knowledge that the author "probably uses more lead pencils than any other writer in America," and that "every phrase—almost every word—is pondered before it is permitted to pass." But the publishers seem to think that pertinacity in using up lead pencils makes their author more popular.